The Literary Digest

(Title Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.)

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Laura Seelys
1211 Summit Av
Seattle

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
NEW YORK AND LONDON

. XXXVIII., No. 6. Whole No. 981 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 6, 1909 Price 10 Cents

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY: PAGE

Scraping Off the Naval Barnacles 195
The Attack on Dr. Wiley 197
The "Wireless" Robbing the Sea of Its Terrors . . . 198
Cuba Walks Alone Again 200
Coast Press on Barring Asiatics 200
Fight for Direct Primaries in New York 202

FOREIGN COMMENT:

Death Penalty Restored in France 203
Times Growing Harder in Britain 203
Distant Glimpses of Our Political Lightning 204
Scylla and Charybdis 205
Japanese Press on the Entente 205
Return to Individualism in Russia 206

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Minerals as Food 207
The Age of Aluminum 207
Engines for Aeroplanes 208
Are Jews Immune to Alcohol? 209

SCIENCE AND INVENTION *(Continued)*: PAGE

How to Light a Room 209
To Fill Canada with Yaks 210
Where America Lags Behind 211
A Plague in the Air 211
Ice Caverns in Greenland 211

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Christian and Other Socialism 212
The Religious Press on the Cleveland Movement . 212
Forcing Young Pastors to Marry 213
Revivals Scientifically Analyzed 214

LETTERS AND ART:

Strauss's "Din and Dirt" 215
Eskimo Myths in Art 216
More Simplified Spelling 217
Benoit-Constant Coquelin 218

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS 219-227

MISCELLANEOUS 228-233

Webster's New $8.50 Encyclopedic Dictionary FREE with each of the first hundred orders

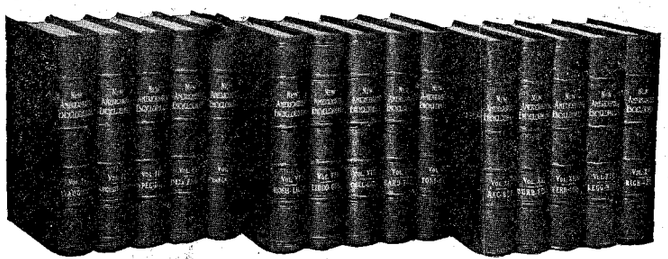
TREMENDOUS PRICE REDUCTION—an overwhelming bargain—an extraordinary *Half Price* offer

MAGNIFICENT 1909 EDITION OF THE

New Americanized Encyclopedia

FIRST IN WEALTH OF LEARNING, FIRST IN WEIGHT OF AUTHORITY, LATEST IN DATE OF PUBLICATION

Fifteen massive volumes, sumptuous binding, 10,000 double column pages, 100 superb maps, 37,000 biographical references, hundreds of illustrations, colored plates of the rarest beauty.



ALWAYS the GREATEST in the World
TODAY the CHEAPEST in the World

$1.00 Secures the Set
Sent Free for Examination

A Home University, a College Education, a Huge Library.

THE KING OF ALL ENCYCLOPEDIAS, AT PRICES NEVER BEFORE APPROACHED

You have always meant to get an Encyclopedia—every intelligent man does. NOW IS THE TIME. The possession of this latest and greatest of all ENCYCLOPEDIAS puts you ten years ahead of your less enterprising neighbor.

Other books tell you about ONE thing; this tells you EVERYTHING. It covers every phase of human knowledge, discovery, experience and belief. It records every step in the stately march of human progress. It covers all epochs of literature, all forms of government, all systems of religion. All gallant deeds and stirring scenes, all victories of brain or brawn, all marvels of science and invention, all the glorious achievements that have made history luminous and civilization possible are found in the ten thousand teeming pages of these splendid volumes. Can YOU afford to do without it?

Its Matchless Authority The most brilliant thinkers of the century are enrolled as its contributors. Its writers include such men of world-wide fame as Matthew Arnold, James Bryce, John Morley, Andrew Lang, St. George Mivart, Canon Farrar, Edmund Gosse, John Stuart Blackie, Leslie Stephen, Edward Freeman, Lord Kelvin, Robertson Smith, Sir Norman Lockyer, Thorold Rogers, Saintsbury, Swinburne, Simon Newcomb, John Fiske, Cardinal Gibbons, John Bach McMaster, Admiral Melville, Thomas B. Reed, Carroll Wright; and these with hundreds of others equally famous give it an authority so overwhelming, so incomparable that it reigns without a rival in the realm of scholarship.

Special HALF PRICE Offer To emphasize the issue of the **1909** edition of this magnificent work we are making for a limited time only a special introductory offer at just ONE-HALF the regular price. The cloth set we price at $37, the half morocco at $46. Moreover, with each of the first hundred orders to reach us we will send absolutely FREE Webster's Huge New Encyclopedic Dictionary, retailing regularly at $8.50. It is bound in Full Sheep, marbled edges, gold stamped and indexed. This combination of the world's most famous Cyclopedia and equally famous Dictionary gives you a magnificent reference library of enormous extent and unmatchable value.

Send No Money Now Sign and mail the attached coupon and we will ship you a complete set for five days' FREE examination. You can return them AT OUR EXPENSE if they fail to give you entire satisfaction. We pay all transportation charges. Should you decide to purchase, then send us $1.00 as first payment and pay the balance at the rate of $2.00 per month for the cloth and $2.50 per month for the half morocco.

Do Not Delay At these phenomenal prices the introductory sets will vanish like magic. It is the opportunity of a life-time. Enrich your mind, adorn your library, delight your family with this stupendous work. Write TO-DAY. Remember. No risk! No obligation! You purchase only if satisfied.

THE BOOKLOVERS SOCIETY
156 Fifth Avenue, - New York City

L.D.
Feb. 6, '09

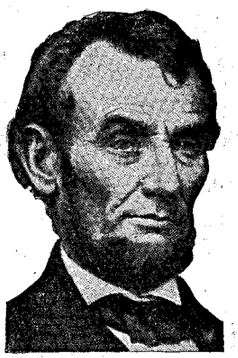
THE BOOKLOVERS SOCIETY,
156 Fifth Ave.,
New York.

Please send me for examination prepaid a complete set of the **New Americanized Encyclopedia** in half morocco binding at your SPECIAL HALF PRICE offer of $46.00. If the set is satisfactory, I agree to pay upon the purchase price the sum of $1.00 in cash within 5 days after receipt of goods and $2.50 each month thereafter for eighteen months. Title to remain in the Booklovers Society until full purchase price has been paid. If the books are not satisfactory I am to notify you promptly and hold them subject to your order. Also send me **Webster's New Encyclopedic Dictionary**, which I am to receive absolutely FREE should I retain the set.

Name .....

Address .....

If you prefer the cloth edition alter $46.00 to $37.00 and $2.50 each month to $2.00.

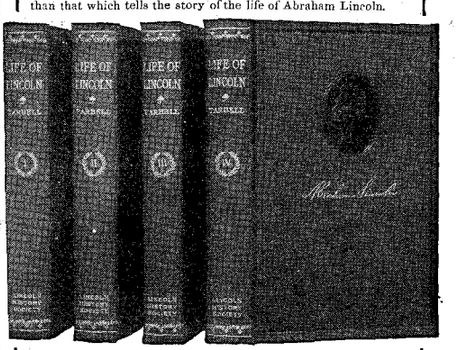


Tarbell's Life of Lincoln At a Bargain

$1 brings the Complete set, Balance small sums monthly

Our Offer: We will ship the complete set TARBELL'S LIFE OF LINCOLN for examination to all LITERARY DIGEST readers who mail us the coupon below. Tear off the coupon, write name and address carefully and mail now. We will ship the complete set to you with no more obligation on your part than though you asked to look at a volume in a book store. Take the set home and examine it carefully for five or ten days. If you decide to buy, send us $1.00 and $2.00 a month thereafter for seven months until our special price of $15.00 is paid. If cloth binding is preferred send $1.00 and only $1.50 per month for six months until special price of $10.00 for the cloth binding is paid. If the set does not meet with your entire approval, simply write to us and hold subject to our order and we will give you shipping instructions for return of the set at our expense. You incur no risk whatever. We guarantee satisfaction in every way.

Lincoln's fame increases with the years. His name is the gentlest memory of our world. He was prudent, far-sighted and resolute, thoughtful, calm and just; patient, tender-hearted and great. "Born as lowly as The Nazarene—in a hovel, reared in penury and squalor, with no gleam of light or fair surroundings; without graces, actual or acquired, without name or fame or official position; he was snatched from obscurity, raised to the supreme command at a supreme moment, and intrusted with the destiny of a nation. A thousand years hence no drama, no tragedy, no epic poem will be read with greater wonder or be followed by mankind with deeper feelings than that which tells the story of the life of Abraham Lincoln.



TEAR OUT THIS COUPON, SIGN and MAIL TO-DAY

The Riverside Publishing Co., 2-6-09
543 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill. COUPON

Please ship me for examination one set Tarbell's Life of Lincoln, 4 volumes, 3-4 morocco binding, gilt top. If satisfactory I will send $1.00 after 5 days' examination, and $2.00 a month for 7 months. If the set does not meet my entire approval after 5 days' examination, I will write you and hold subject to your order and return at your expense.

Name .....

Address .....

LITERARY DIGEST

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

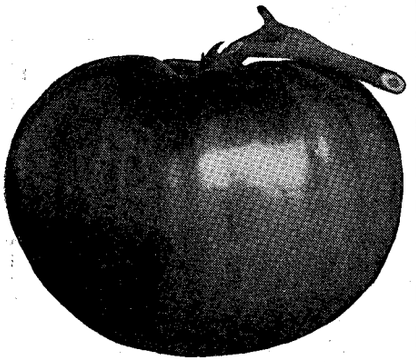
Success of the Burpee Business in "Quality-Seeds."

For many years we have had the largest Mail-Order Seed Trade in the world. This is an acknowledged fact and there must be a reason for it. There are other firms that issue more expensive catalogs and send out "drummers," while we are **exclusively a Mail-Order House.** Therefore, the reason must be in the quality of seeds delivered and character of service rendered.

For 1909 we have decided to give planters generally (even those not accustomed to buy High-Priced Novelties) an opportunity to learn of the *great advancement* recently made in several choicest new Vegetables,—*at less than half our regular Catalog Prices for 1909.*

Any "Four of the Finest" Novelties,—for 25 Cts.!

Separately the seven varieties named below are sold (excepting the last two) each at 15 cts. per pkt.,—but *you can select* **any four varieties for 25 cts.** (a silver "quarter" or five five-cent stamps), while, if desired, we will mail **all Seven Varieties for 40 cts.,** in cash or postage stamps. Separately these seven packets, at prices "per pkt.," would cost **95 cts.**



Burpee's "Dwarf-Giant" Tomato.

The most meaty of all Tomatoes! The flesh is so firm and the tomatoes so heavy that they might be described *"solid as a rock!"* It is the most *nearly seedless* of all tomatoes. Of handsome, dwarf, erect growth, the bushes produce enormous crops of the most beautiful tomatoes which are truly *gigantic in size* and absolutely unequaled in *delicious flavor. For full description and Colored Plate,* also particulars of **$437.50 in Special Cash Prizes for 1909,** —*see Burpee's Farm Annual.* **Per pkt. 15 cts.**

Fordhook Bush Lima.

This is *altogether unique!* The *only* stiffly erect Bush form of the popular "Potato" Lima. Both pods and beans are twice the size of the *Kumerle,* while the "fat" beans are of the same delicious flavor as *Burpee's Bush Lima.* **Per pkt. 15 cts.; ½ pint 25 cts.; pint 45 cts.**

Earliest Catawba Sweet Corn.

At last we have found a rival to our famous *Golden Bantam,*—both in extreme earliness and surpassingly delicious flavor. Several who have tested it at FORDHOOK FARMS and in its home on Seneca Lake, N. Y., say it is *even better than Bantam!* For full description and special offer of **$310 in Cash Prizes,** —*see page 17 of Burpee's Farm Annual.* **Pkt. 15 cts.**

Burpee-Improved Bush Lima.

The earliest, largest and best of all Large Limas. The pods are *truly enormous* in size and borne most abundantly on vigorous upright bushes. **Pkt.** (two ounces) **15 cts.; ½ pint 35 cts.; pint 60 cts.,** postpaid.

"Wayahead" Lettuce.

So named because it is the *earliest most solid and surest-heading* of all early "Butterhead" Lettuces. **Per pkt. 15 cts.**

Fordhook Musk Melon.

Heavily netted melons, nicely ribbed, with thick golden-red flesh of exquisite flavor. A better shipper than our original *Netted Gem*—the "Rocky Ford" Melon, and as sweet as our famous *Emerald Gem!* For painting from nature and full description,—*see Burpee's Farm Annual for 1909.* **Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.**

Burpee's Gibraltar Onion.

Magnificent mild yellow globe onions, fully as large as the Prize-Taker and a better cropper! A great "money maker" for the market and equally fine for the home garden. For illustration and description,—*see page 72 of Burpee's New Farm Annual.* **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 70 cts.; lb. $2.25,** postpaid.

40 Cts. **Buys all the above Seven Packets,** or you can select one packet each of **any Four Varieties for only 25 cts.,** postpaid.

Beautiful Flowers,—Eight for 25 Cts.!

Thirty years ago we originated the plan of offering each season a GEM COLLECTION, containing a fine assortment of choice flowers for only twenty-five cents. Still further "*to encourage the beautiful,*" we have endeavored now to surpass all previous efforts.

For 25 Cts. **we will mail one packet each of all the following:** FORDHOOK FAVORITE ASTERS, choicest varieties in unequaled mixture; WHITE HYACINTH CANDYTUFT, immense heads of splendid flowers; DIANTHUS, FORDHOOK FAVORITES, all the best Chinese and Japanese Pinks; BURBANK'S NEW ESCHSCHOLTZIA, the lovely bright-crimson California Poppy; NEW "FUCHSIA-FLOWERED" IPOMŒA, a most attractive, rapid growing climber,—*see illustration;* IMPERIAL GERMAN PANSIES, fifty varieties in superb mixture; PETUNIA, "BRILLIANT BEAUTIES," a special blend of *Baby Blue, Adonis, Rosy Morn,* etc., and Burpee's Best Strain of PHLOX DRUMMONDII GRANDIFLORA as grown at our famous Fordhook Farms.

PETUNIA,—"ROSY MORN."

25 Cts. buys all the above eight packets, which purchased separately *would cost 80 cts.!* **5 collections mailed for $1.00.**

Seeds for the Children's Garden.

No better collection than the above could be obtained to give to children. As our contribution we send *with each* GEM *collection ordered* this season **two extra packets Free,**—containing special mixture of SWEET PEAS and NASTURTIUMS. The Sweet Peas include *Burpee's Best Mixed,* together with *Fordhook Fancy Flaked* and New "*Spencer Seedlings.*" The Nasturtiums will include all tall varieties, — *Burpee's Giant-Flowered, Madame Gunter Hybrids, Red-Spurred, Lobb's* and a few of the *Variegated-Leaved* and *New Ivy-Leaved.*

Six Superb New "Spencer" Sweet Peas.

6 Packets for 25 Cts.!

For 25 Cts. we will mail one 15-cent packet of BURPEE'S APPLE BLOSSOM SPENCER, as shown, painted from nature, on front cover of *Burpee's Farm Annual for 1909;* one liberal packet each of BURPEE'S WHITE SPENCER and PRIMROSE SPENCER, which sold last year at *one cent a seed;* one regular packet each of the crimson-orange, HELEN LEWIS, and the exquisitely dainty "pink-edged" FLORENCE MORSE SPENCER; together with a 15-cent packet of the NEW SUPERB SPENCER SEEDLINGS—the first really fine mixture of this magnificent, gigantic, ruffled, Orchid-flowered race.

These six superb Spencers, together with our new Leaflet on culture, mailed for **only 25 cts.; five collections for $1.00.**

Eight Elegant New "Standard" Sweet Peas.

For 25 Cts. **we will mail one regular retail packet each of these Eight:—**

The new flaked PRINCE OLAF and the richest dark navy blue, BURPEE'S BRILLIANT BLUE; the "apricot and lemon," SYBIL ECKFORD; the "peach blossom pink," QUEEN OF SPAIN; the Gloxinia-flowered, mottled HELEN PIERCE; the fadeless scarlet, QUEEN ALEXANDRA; the orange-salmon, BOLTON'S PINK, and a large 10-cent packet of the unequaled *Special New* BURPEE'S BEST MIXED SWEET PEAS FOR 1909.

25 Cts. buys either of the above collections, or **$1.00 any five collections,** mailed to separate addresses, if so ordered.

For 50 Cts. we will mail **both collections** as above, together with *your choice* of a 15-cent packet of either BURPEE'S KING EDWARD SPENCER, the greatest novelty in Sweet Peas for 1909, shown on colored plate in our catalog, the New PRINCESS VICTORIA SPENCER, so named by Royal request, or the gorgeous English ST. GEORGE. Thus you obtain **for 50 cts.** fifteen of the finest new Sweet Peas, which purchased separately at regular prices *would amount to* **$1.65!**

We have been recognized for many years as AMERICAN "HEADQUARTERS FOR SWEET PEAS" and are determined to maintain this unique position.

For $1.00 we will mail **all the seeds** advertised *for sale* on this page and give also *any one* 15-ct. pkt. of *The Three New Sweet Peas* named at bottom of last column—making in all **32 pkts. for $1.00.** ☞ Not counting the two pkts. *we give the children,* the remaining **30 pkts.** at regular retail prices **amount to $3.40**—but all will be mailed to any address upon receipt of **only one dollar.**

☞ Whether you are ready now to order any of the above or not, you should **write TO-DAY** for

Burpee's New Farm Annual for 1909,

The "Leading American Seed Catalog"—which is now better than ever before!

AN ELEGANT BOOK OF 174 PAGES.—it is "THE SILENT SALESMAN" of the World's Largest Mail-Order Seed Trade. It tells *the plain truth* about the Best Seeds that can be grown. Bound in covers lithographed in nine colors it shows, with the beautiful colored plates, Seven Superb Novelties in Vegetables, Three New "Spencer" Sweet Peas and the most beautiful New Giant-flowered Pansies,—all accurately painted from nature. It is A SAFE GUIDE to success and should be consulted by every one who gardens either for pleasure or profit. It is **mailed FREE** to all who appreciate *Quality in Seeds.* Shall we mail YOU a copy? *Kindly name this paper.*

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Burpee Building, Philadelphia.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Examine FREE the

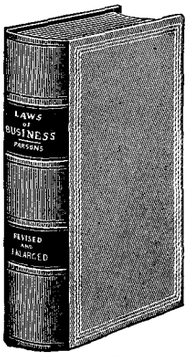
Indispensable New PARSONS

The foremost of money-savers in telling one what not to do.

The Famous Legal Standard PARSONS'

Laws of Business

The invaluable companion of every one *in* business, every one who *does* business, every one needing knowledge *about* business; every one who holds property or wishes to hold it; that is, all the world.



9x6¼ in. 909 pp.
In Law Canvas Binding

Over 220,000 Sold of former editions. *Whether or not you have one,* **You cannot afford not to own The New Greatly Enriched 1909 Edition.**

With up-to-date chapters on Employers' Liabilities; Powers and Liabilities of Stockholders, Officers and Directors of Corporations; Food and Drug Law; New Trade-Mark Law, Bailment, etc. Also a Full Glossary of Law Terms.

It treats also of rights and duties under Contracts, Sales, Notes, Agency, Agreement, Consideration, Limitations, Leases, Partnership, Executors, Interest, Insurance, Collections, Bonds, Receipts, Patents, Deeds, Mortgages, Liens, Assignments, Minors, Married Women, Arbitration, Guardians, Wills and much besides.

Up-to-Date—The book contains also abstracts of **All State Laws** relating to Collection of Debts, Interest, Usury, Deeds, Holidays, Days of Grace, Limitations, Liens, etc. Likewise nearly **300 Approved Forms** for Contracts of all kinds, Assignments, Guaranty, Powers of Attorney, Wills, etc. Sent by prepaid express, on examination for ten days. If what we claim remit **$3.50** in payment; if not wanted, notify us and we will send stamps for return. Mention THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The S. S. Scranton Co., Hartford, Conn.

LIVING AS CHRIST WOULD

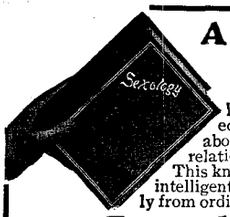
A Sermon by Dr. Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church, New York. By mail 5c per copy. Weekly sermons (October to June inc.) $1 per annum.

H. P. WAREHEIM, 1 West 29th St., New York.

LIFE AFTER DEATH

Send today for pamphlet describing important books by Hyslop, Flammarion, Carrington and others.

SMALL, MAYNARD & CO., 14 Beacon Street, Boston.



A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology

(Illustrated)

by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

Rich Cloth Binding, Full Gold Stamp, Illustrated, $2.00

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.

Puritan Pub. Co., Dept. B, Phila., Pa.

AUTHORS of manuscripts of histories, biographies, genealogies, memorials, etc., are invited to submit their manuscripts to us for publication in book form or in "The Grafton Magazine of History and Genealogy."

The Grafton Press, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York

"AN INTRODUCTION TO UNITARIANISM"

by Dr. Samuel M. Crothers, and other Unitarian sermons **SENT FREE** on application to **P. O. M. Committee, 2 Berkeley Place, Cambridge, Mass.**

PLAYS For AMATEURS
The Largest Stock in the U.S.

We have everything That's in Print. Our FREE Catalogue includes Plays, Recitations, Dialogues, Hand-books, &c.
THE PENN PUBLISHING CO, 926 Arch St., Philadelphia

"TOM JONES," Fielding's masterpiece; richest, rarest of novels; Scott called it "true to life and inimitable"; hard to find in shops and then costly. **Send $1 for the Pathfinder a year—the well-known national weekly review—and receive this coveted book complimentary, cloth bound, postpaid. Pathfinder Pub. Co., Washington, D. C.**

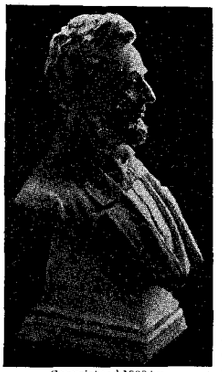
WONDERFUL DESCRIPTION OF CHRIST
By a Roman Official

Said to have been sent to the Roman Senate. Makes with Hofmann's celebrated portrait of Christ a beautiful card, 7 x 11 inches. Free for 6 two-cent stamps.

THE BRAMPTON SOCIETY, 32 Union Square, N. Y. City

Bust of Abraham Lincoln

By RAFAELLO GIRONI



Copyrighted 1908 by Boston Sculpture Co.

This beautiful ivory tinted cast is a wonderful likeness of America's great emancipator.

If your dealer doesn't carry it, we will send this bust 12 inches high for $2 and 50 cents for expressage, or 2 feet, 8 inches for $20 f. o. b. Boston.

The large bust is suitable for Grand Army Posts, Schools, Libraries, Colleges, etc. The smaller size is adapted for homes and offices. Pedestal 3 feet, 6 inches for large size bust, $10; bracket, $7.

Send 2c. for catalog showing great variety of subjects suitable for schools, libraries and homes.

Boston Sculpture Co., Melrose, Mass.

LINCOLN

The Famous Oration by ROBERT G. INGERSOLL

Illustrated 16mo. 75c. net. Post. 10c.

COLLECTORS' LIMITED AUTOGRAPH EDITION

100 Copies on Imperial Japanese Vellum. ¾ Crushed Levant. $25.00.

JOHN LANE COMPANY, 112 West 32d St., NEW YORK

THE Keeley Cure

For Liquor and Drug Using

A scientific remedy which has been skilfully and successfully administered by medical specialists for the past 29 years.

At the following Keeley Institutes:

Hot Springs, Ark.
Denver, Col.
West Haven, Conn.
Washington, D. C., 211 N. Capitol St.
Dwight, Ill.
Marion, Ill.
Plainfield, Ind.
Des Moines, Ia.
Crab Orchard, Ky.
Lexington, Mass.
Portland, Me.
Grand Rapids, Mich., 265 So. College Ave.
Kansas City, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo.
Manchester, N. H.
Buffalo, N. Y.
White Plains, N. Y.
Portland, Oregon.
Philadelphia, Pa., 812 N. Broad St.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa., 4246 Fifth Ave.
Providence, R. I.
Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.
London, England.

Oppenheimer Treatment

FOR ALCOHOLISM

Available. Give us your doctor's name and we will arrange to send the treatment to him for your private use.

Efficient. Is endorsed by physicians in all parts of the country.

Convenient. Requires no detention from business, no hypodermic injections, no publicity.

Safe. *Absolutely* no harmful secondary effects.

The Oppenheimer Institute successfully treats morphinism in its Sanitarium in New York City.

OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE, 317 W. 57th St., New York
In writing for information give also the name of your family physician.

Name .....
E Address .....
Doctor's Name .....

THE OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE
317 West 57th Street New York City

Buy Your Garden Supplies From Reliable Houses

The average purchaser of seeds and bulbs is largely at the mercy of the dealer from whom he secures his garden supplies. None but experts can detect certain seed adulterants or seeds that are too old to germinate, and even experts sometimes fail. In spite of the vigilance of Post Office Officials and Government regulations, tons of spurious seeds are imported annually from Canada and Europe. According to a writer in *The Saturday Evening Post*, "there were purchased, last year, for examination by Government experts twenty-seven hundred and seventy-eight packages of vegetable seed, including twenty-six varieties, put up by seedsmen of many different States. The average germination was sixty-two and two-tenths per cent., but great variety was found as to seed houses. With some the average was high, with others little more than one-third of their seed was good. Many seeds were absolutely dead. The packages of one house bore private marks; with one kind of mark the seed was good, but with another bad, showing that the seedsman knew the condition of affairs." * * *

"Picturesqueness is apt to mark the frauds in flowers. The parsnip seed, made to absorb various odors and disposed of as special rose seeds; the okra seed, sold as the seed of a 'marvelous flower of the plains'; the tuberoses, made to absorb red or blue ink, and used as bait to sell, at great prices, bulbs of the 'wonderful new colored tuberoses' assuredly have certain picturesque qualities as swindles; and, as misery loves company, the farmer will be glad to know that the city man and the suburbanite are easy to deceive with them." * * *

These facts emphasize the importance of buying your seeds from houses whose reputations are above suspicion. Announcements of reliable horticultural dealers will be found in our columns in this issue, on the preceding page and page 233 in the back of the magazine. Our department "FOR THE GARDEN" will also appear in our issues of February 20, March 6, March 20 and April 3.

The Literary Digest

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

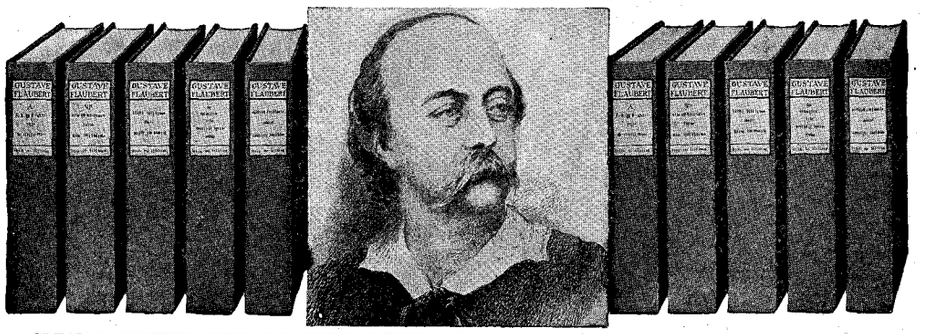
GUSTAVE FLAUBERT—NOT GUILTY

TRIED—ACQUITTED—COMMENDED—IMMORTALIZED!

When Flaubert's "Madame Bovary" appeared, France was in an uproar. Praise alternated with blame. The State sued him, charging his work "an offense against Public Morals." Flaubert was tried, acquitted, and to-day is recognized the world over as France's foremost master of fiction.

The contributions made to the World of Literature by **Gustave Flaubert** are so exceptional, original, daring, truthful, yet imaginative, that they cannot be weighed, measured or judged by other standards. Being original, he has necessarily served as a model for many who have come after him, **but Flaubert remains Flaubert**—individual and inimitable.

Flaubert's works are a delicious revelry, a feast of faultless characterization, exquisite diction, and so illuminative, harmonic, virile, that the reader reads and re-reads with ever-increasing pleasure and mental relish. To the healthy student of human nature, the absolute frankness and utter scorn of the conventional—always controlled and kept within bounds of good taste by the fine touch of true art, appeals with irresistible force and conviction. **His thoughts breed thought. He cannot be read passively;** the representation is so strong, conception so vivid. He is forever forcing the reader to regard the ordinary and everyday happenings and common characteristics, from a point of view quite other than the ordinary.



With **Flaubert** the pervading idea seems to have been that every*thing in life—no matter how little* by comparison—is great in itself and worthy of study. **And it is.** His writings are masterly, and there is an underlying strata of such absolute sanity that it is convincing. Lead by the magic of his genius one goes back, and back and back, into the ages, and re-lives the life which, but for him, had been buried in oblivion.

You should read Flaubert, for he is the peer of the foremost writers of France.

SPECIAL LIMITED INTRODUCTORY OFFER. This is a new, complete edition of Flaubert's writings published to sell for $40.00. But for advertising purposes—to acquaint a limited number of readers of the leading magazines with the splendid writings of Flaubert—we offer you as a reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST **a saving of 60 per cent,** making the price to you for this special edition for a short time **$16.50** in small monthly payments.

Sign and mail the coupon now.

SENT FOR EXAMINATION, CHARGES PREPAID. Look the books over—read **"Madame Bovary."** It will deeply interest you. If it does not, return the books to us, charges collect.

WE WANT YOU TO KNOW FLAUBERT. WE TAKE ALL RISK. SEND COUPON TO-DAY. THESE TEN VOLUMES, OVER 3,000 PAGES (Illustrated Popular Edition) size 5½ x 8, printed from a new cast of French Elzevir type—large and clear, pure white antique egg shell finished paper, made especially for this edition. Pages have liberal margins and the work is beautifully illustrated by **TWENTY Photogravures,** specially selected.

The books are artistically and durably bound in Dark Red De Luxe Cloth with distinctive blue and gold labels, gold tops, head bands and colored end sheets.

ASSOCIATED LIBRARIES PUBLISHING COMPANY

1 MADISON AVENUE **NEW YORK, N. Y.**

ASSOCIATED LIBRARIES PUBLISHING COMPANY L. D. 2-6-09.
1 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Please send me, charges prepaid, the complete works of GUSTAVE FLAUBERT, (Illustrated Popular Edition) in Ten (10) volumes, bound in Dark Red De Luxe Cloth. If satisfactory, I will remit you $1.50 at once and $1.50 per month for Ten (10) months. If not satisfactory, I will advise you within five days.

Signature.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

FRENCH—GERMAN SPANISH—ITALIAN

Spoken, Taught and Mastered by the

LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD

Combined with The Rosenthal Common Sense Method of Practical Linguistry

The Latest and Best Work of Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal

YOU HEAR THE EXACT PRONUNCIATION OF EACH WORD AND PHRASE. A few minutes' practice several times a day at spare moments gives a thorough mastery of conversational **French, German, Spanish** or **Italian.**

Send for testimonials, booklet and letter.

THE LANGUAGE-PHONE METHOD

802 Metropolis Bldg., Broadway and 16th Street, New York

AVOID CRAMPED FINGERS AND ACHING HANDS by using a

FLEXIBLE VENTILATED PEN HOLDER

It conforms to every movement of the hand yet can be as stiff as an ordinary holder. Prevents perspiration. Made of finest rubber in black or mottled brown. Screw plug allows any adjustment of pen. 25c each, 5 for $1.00. Equip your offices. Special offer to stationers.

CUTTER-TOWER CO., 184 Summer St., BOSTON

Send 7 two cent stamps and the name of your stationer and we will send one free.

ARE YOU A DREAMER?

Right! Keep on dreaming. Thoreau says: "Your castles *should be* in the air." Read our Penny Classics—*The Short Cut to Culture*, 10 cents each. Only the best thoughts of the world's greatest—*Emerson, Thoreau, Seneca, Goethe, Plato, Hegel, Schopenhauer, Confucius*, etc.

FREE Don't lose a minute, but write now for **SAMPLE PAGES OF TWELVE BOOKS SENT ON REQUEST.**

PENNY CLASSICS, 60 Plymouth Place, Chicago

STUDY LAW AT HOME

The oldest and best school. Instruction by **mail** adapted to every one. Recognized by courts and educators. Experienced and competent instructors. Takes spare time only. Three courses—Preparatory, Business, College. Prepares for practice. Will better your condition and prospects in business. Students and graduates everywhere. Full particulars and **Easy Payment Plan free.**

Sprague Correspondence School of Law, 657 Majestic Building Detroit, Mich.

LOOKING FOR A SCHOOL OR CAMP?

YOU CAN FIND *the* SCHOOL WANTED

by writing SCHOOL AGENCY, 526-41 Park Row, New York

PERNIN SHORTHAND

Makes Expert Stenographers

It is the simplest, most legible and rapid shorthand in existence. It employs no shading, no positions, no hundreds of brain racking rules and exceptions, no thousands of wordsigns to be memorized.

STUDY BY MAIL from the Headquarters of Pernin Shorthand—one of the highest grade stenographic training schools in the United States. Either Institute or Correspondence Courses. *Write for free booklet No. 3.*

The Pernin Shorthand Institute. Detroit.

THIS GREAT WORK FREE!

THE POULTRY ANNUAL just published is the finest, best and most up-to-date work on poultry ever issued. Its big pages tell all about the keeping of poultry and where to buy the different breeds, incubators, brooders, bone mills, feeds, roofing and all other supplies. It is invaluable.

FOR THE LITTLE OR BIG POULTRY KEEPER

The merits of various breeds are fully described; the most approved methods of feeding to secure winter eggs and of raising young chicks; the handling of breeding fowls, ducks, geese and turkeys; managing incubators and brooders; in fact, the whole art and science of poultry-keeping by scientists and practical poultrymen and women.

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES

THE BEST SIDE OF POULTRY KEEPING, by George S. Barnes, of Michigan, member executive committee, American Poultry Association.
MODERN METHODS OF HOUSING POULTRY, by Prof. James Dryden of Oregon Agricultural College.
THE PARTRIDGE WYNDOTTE, by E. O. Thiem, of Iowa.
HOW DUCKS PAY FOR FARM, by Russell L. Hutchinson of Massachusetts.
HOW A NUTMEG POULTRYMAN KEEPS 3000 HENS, by Poultry Editor.
A NEW VARIETY OF PLYMOUTH ROCKS, the Golden Barred, described by William F. Fotterall of Pennsylvania.
FEEDING POULTRY FOR MARKET, by Prof. W. R. Graham of the Ontario Agricultural College.
MRS. FARMER AND HER HEN, by M. M. (Trusty) Johnson of Nebraska.
HOW A WOMAN PAID OFF THE MORTGAGE WITH HENS, by Mrs. G. C. Johnson of Iowa.
A WOMAN'S METHOD WITH POULTRY, by Mrs. Geo. E. Monroe of New York.
WHAT THE COLLEGES AND EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS ARE DOING IN BEHALF OF POULTRY CULTURE, by Prof. Jas. E. Rice of the N. Y. College of Agriculture.

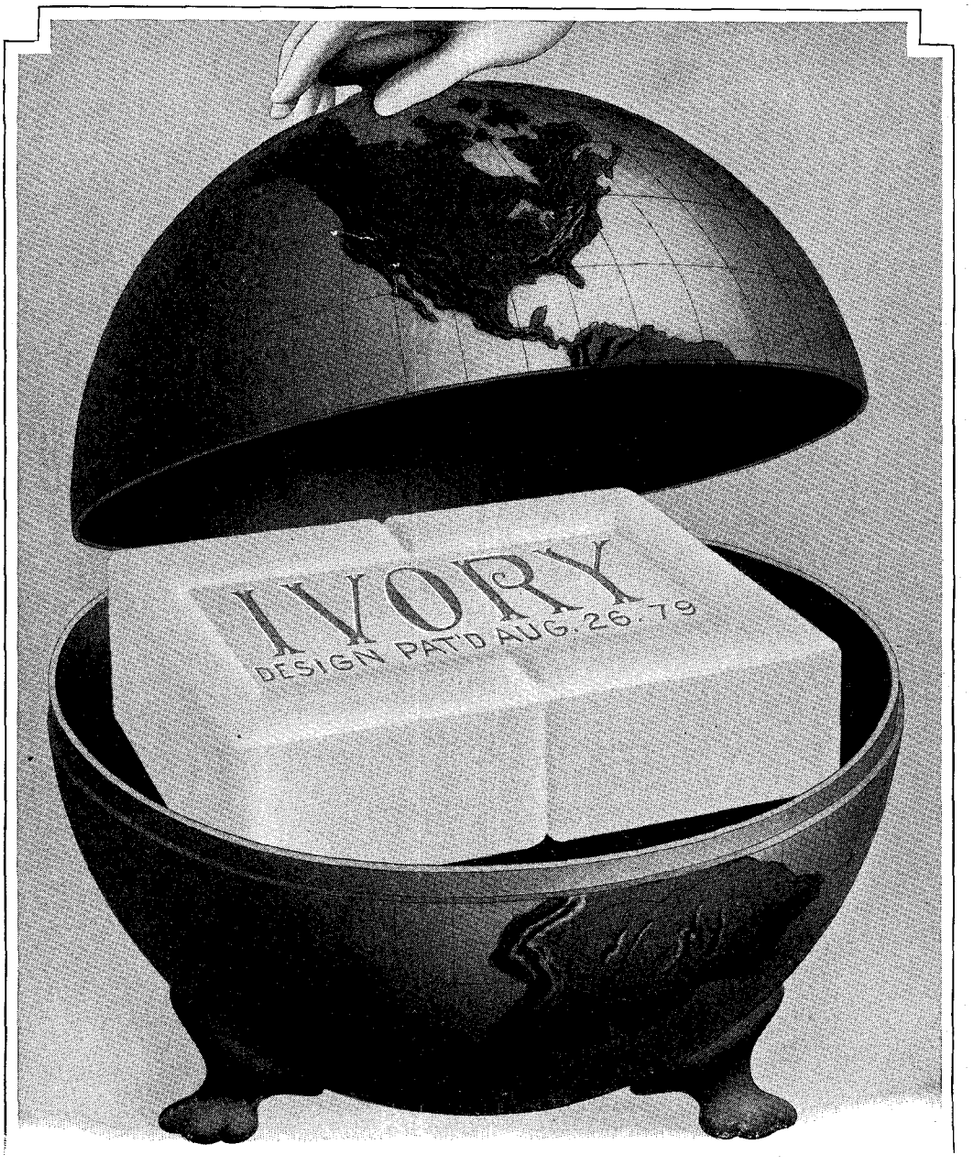
HOW TO GET IT

Send us **25 cents** in **silver or stamps** and we will send you this great work on poultry by mail, postpaid. We will further include to all whose orders reach us **within ten days** a subscription to our semi-monthly FARM AND HOME until November, 1909 (16 numbers in all).

FARM AND HOME, as the name implies, is indispensable to all interested in rural, suburban or family life, and is the most useful paper of its kind. Reaches over two million readers. Order now, as this offer will not appear again. Address all orders to

POULTRY ANNUAL, The Phelps Publishing Co., Springfield, Mass., or Chicago, Ill.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



A PURE SOAP IN THE WORLD'S SOAP BOX.

Webster's Dictionary defines "purity" as "the condition of being pure."

Pure is defined as "free from that which harms, vitiates, weakens or pollutes; genuine; real."

This definition fits Ivory Soap exactly. It is "free from that which harms, vitiates, weakens or pollutes." It is genuine. It is real.

Twenty years ago, pretty nearly everybody looked upon Ivory Soap as merely a bath and fine laundry soap.

They do so no longer.

Intelligent men and women, all over the country, have awakened to the fact that purity is more important than perfume. And they use Ivory Soap for the toilet, as well as for the bath, not because it is cheap, but because it is pure.

Can you think of a better reason?

Ivory Soap . . . 99 44/100 Per Cent. Pure.

NOTE—With a stout thread, it is a very easy matter to cut a cake of Ivory Soap into two cakes of convenient size for toilet use.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

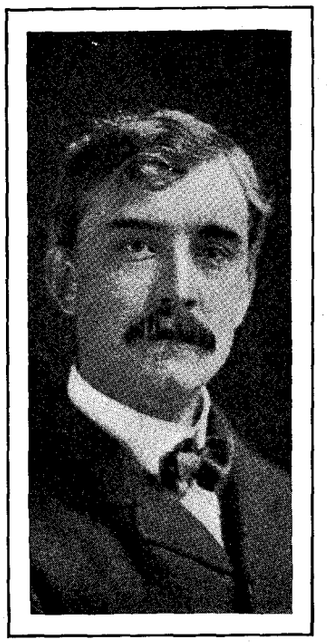
Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVIII., No. 6 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 6, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 981

TOPICS OF THE DAY

SCRAPING OFF THE NAVAL BARNACLES

IT was discovered last spring that the cost of making a boat-tiller in an American navy-yard is from one to three dollars, whereas a good pick-handle of finished hickory can be bought in the open market for twenty cents, cut in half, and whittled into two excellent tillers, at ten cents each. Similarly, it costs $500,000 to $1,500,000 more to build a battle-ship in one of our navy-yards than in a private shipyard, and it takes us from one to two years longer to build a battle-ship than it takes England, Germany, or Japan. In short, the waste of time and money in our Navy is so appalling that Mr. George Kibbe Turner declares in the February *McClure's* that a navy could be run at an expense of $40,000,000 a year less than ours that "could annihilate ours in a couple of hours' fighting."



GEORGE KIBBE TURNER,
Who declares that a better navy than ours could be run on $40,000,000 a year less.

These facts are not new to those familiar with naval affairs, but it is only recently that any adequate measures have been taken to reform matters. Secretary Newberry has been investigating for some time, and perfecting a plan of reorganization, but found himself superseded in this work by a Presidential commission so suddenly on Tuesday of last week that he got his first news of it from the press. The commission appointed by the President to investigate the shortcomings of the bureaucratic system and the inefficiencies of the navy-yards is headed by Paul Morton, formerly Secretary of the Navy, the other members being Justice Moody, also ex-Secretary of the Navy; Judge A. G. Dayton, formerly chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, and Rear-Admirals S. B. Luce, A. T. Mahan, William M. Folger, Robley D. Evans, and William S. Cowles, all of whom are on the retired list. The unexpected appointment of this commission is not considered a slap at Secretary Newberry's scheme of reform, as the same men met in Washington two weeks previously and indorsed his plans. The real ground for surprize in the President's move, remarks the New York *Evening Post*, "is that he has left this great bit of reform work to the last six weeks of his seven years' Administration, when he, as an ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has known for years how sadly wasteful and inefficient our naval administration has been."

The main point of Mr. Turner's article is that the navy-yards are located and run more with an eye to political considerations than to naval efficiency, and he indicates Senator Hale, of Maine, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, as the head villain. No sooner was this widely circulated magazine out than Senator Hale introduced into the Senate the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to at once:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Naval Affairs is authorized to inquire into the methods of expending in the Navy Department money appropriated by Congress for the naval establishment, and whether such expenditures are made in the most useful and economical manner, and whether the system under which the public business is conducted in navy-yards and naval stations and in the Navy Department in Washington is the best that can be attained, and whether any legislation by Congress is needed and is desirable to improve the administration of the Navy Department."

As this committee is supposed to be considering these questions all the time, and as Mr. Turner's contention is that their maladministration has caused all the trouble, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* remarks that the Hale resolution "is a mere formality" and "will result naturally in a whitewashing of the whole affair," for the committee can hardly be expected to condemn itself.

Senator Hale's "home navy-yard" at Kittery, Me., near Portsmouth, is the first to receive Mr. Turner's acid test. This yard was closed by W. E. Chandler when he was Secretary of the Navy, but was reopened. Last spring Admiral Goodrich recommended that it be abandoned. It is on a narrow tidal river that "is something like Hell Gate, from a navigator's standpoint," and has cost $10,000,000 for upkeep and development in the past ten years, without any return to speak of. The Naval Appropriation Bill now before Congress continues the appropriations for this yard. Some $13,000,000 have been spent on the Mare Island Navy-Yard, near San Francisco, including the cost of a fine dry dock, but unfortunately there is not enough depth of water to bring battle-ships up to it. Says Mr. Turner:

"We have gone along ten years now like this, since we started the new navy, and we have spent $110,000,000 building and keeping up navy-yards according to the State's-rights principle of distributing the naval appropriations. We have twelve navy-yards—not counting other naval stations—apportioned between ten States,

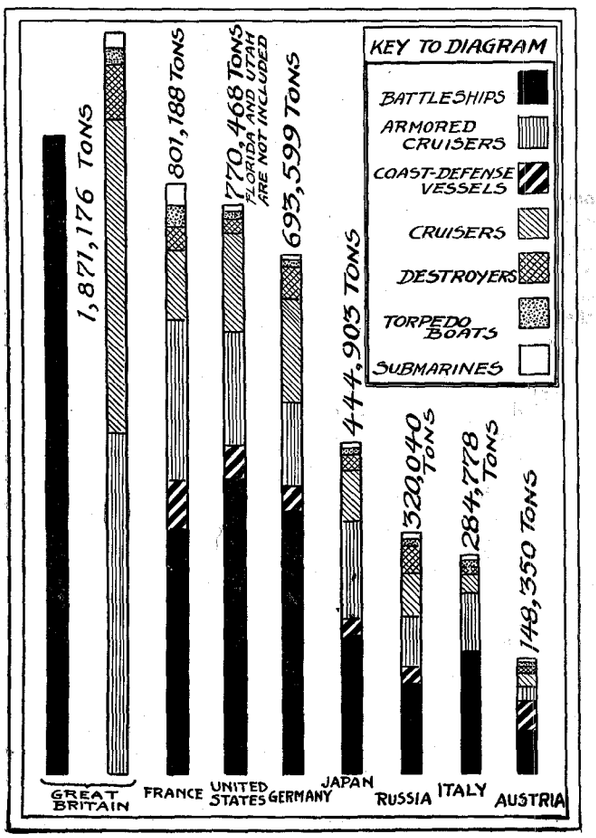
TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; four months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada 85 cents a year, other foreign postage $1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label: subscription including the month named. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE, or CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent **two weeks** before the date they are to go into effect. **Both old and new addresses** must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Nevertheless, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is *no longer* required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

quite equally divided along 5,000 miles of sea-coast from Portsmouth, N. H., to Puget Sound, Wash. Five of them—including the best and biggest plant of all—haven't the principal thing a navy-yard is built for—that is, a dry dock big enough to hold the battle-ships we are now completing. Two of them have one fine dock apiece, which no battle-ship can reach at any tide; and three of them one costly dock apiece, cut off from the sea by shoal water which battle-ships can only cross at certain times in the tide; and



COMPARATIVE NAVAL STRENGTH OF THE POWERS,
Showing the tonnage of the ships built and building in each navy.
From a diagram in the report of the House Naval Committee.

which, if they were water-logged in time of war, they could not cross at all.

"From a military standpoint this is about as bad as it could be. If war should break out to-morrow, there would be no place in the United States where a fleet of modern ships could be repaired after a naval battle. The fortunes of a great war might depend on this fact. But much worse than that, there is no probability, from present appearances, that we shall have this first necessity of a shore plant in the next ten years. The State's-rights navy-yards will absorb all the money Congress can give them for an indefinite period. They are always approaching completion, but they will never be completed—as any one who has seen their plants knows well. In the mean while, the great New-York yard—a plant inventorying close to $30,000,000; more than the two largest private ship-building plants in the United States together—stands without one dry dock capable of holding the *Dreadnought* battle-ships which will from this time on form the nucleus of our fleet. The only two docks which will hold other battle-ships are in bad condition, one exceedingly bad."

Another source of naval waste is the construction and maintenance of many small war craft that would be useless in war. The writer says on this point:

"We have in commission now—outside of torpedo-boats and colliers—some one hundred and ten vessels. Of these, according to the most generous estimate, not more than thirty would be of the slightest consequence in a naval battle. Of the remaining eighty vessels, at least one-third could be dispensed with. They are not only a useless expense for maintenance, but more than any others they haunt the navy-yards, breeding valueless repair work. At least $3,000,000 a year would be saved if a selected fleet of these craft were taken out into deep water and sunk."

The naval officers are not taking these criticisms with the meekness that their critics might desire. Mr. Herbert L. Satterlee, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, remarked sarcastically in the course of an after-dinner speech a few evenings ago:

"There are, of course, in the conning-towers of the monthly magazines and on the bridges of the studios persons who give the most accurate opinions on subjects concerning which there is the most diversified professional opinion. During all this time that the Navy finds criticism in its worst form, however, it is going about its business in a straightforward way, and I think the people will be satisfied with the result."

Upon reading Mr. Turner's striking article, the editor wrote to the Secretary of the Navy, asking his view of it. In reply Secretary Newberry declares that Mr. Turner has premised his statement "on an imaginary and impossible set of conditions," and "it is this which constitutes the essential fallacy of his deductions and makes his figures more startling than accurate." The Secretary elucidates his point by saying:

"It is as tho he asserted that the United States Steel Corporation might effect a great saving (as doubtless it could) if its present plant could be immediately discarded without loss and instantly rebuilt in accord with the latest developments of the art. Mr. Turner has imagined a navy consisting of what he considers the proper number of ships, built and equipped overnight, so that the very latest ideas are exprest in their construction, together with a supporting establishment consisting of what he considers the necessary number of repair-plants to take care of this ideal fleet. It is impossible to discuss statements put upon this basis or to make any detailed comment on them."

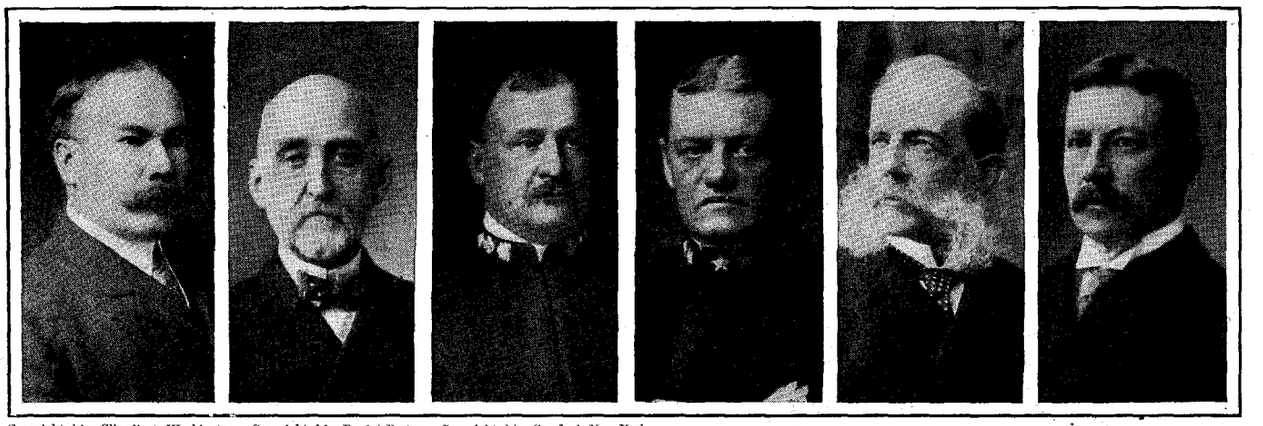
Of the inaccuracy of Mr. Turner's figures the Secretary remarks:

"He states that the Navy cost $122,000,000 for the past year. In reality it cost about $117,000,000—an error on his part of $5,000,000. He calculates that for twenty *Dreadnoughts* it would cost $15,000,000 yearly for maintenance and repairs. By all figures known to the Department, they would cost at least $20,000,000—another error of $5,000,000. Mr. Turner states that all but three stations on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific coast could be dispensed with and that the Yard force could be cut to less than 10 per cent. of the present strength, or about 3,000 men. He forgets, apparently, that Cavite, in the Philippines, as well as a west coast repair plant, must be maintained on the Pacific, and that the Washington Gun Factory, employing about 4,000 men, and which must be kept up, would more than absorb the number of men he allows for the whole establishment."

The force of marines are maintained, not to guard the navy-yards, but for use in case of war, and to speak of their expense as a waste is like speaking of the entire appropriation for the Army as a waste, since the Army is not used in time of peace. The ships and stations of the Navy "at the time of their authorization were the subject of careful investigation by the Department and full discussion by Congress," and the Secretary thinks these authorities fully as competent as a magazine writer who gives the matter "such brief study of naval conditions as afforded by his occupation as a special investigator for his magazine."

"The question for the country, therefore, and for its representative, the head of the Department, is not what might be done if a magician's wand could summon a complete organization, but what may best be done with that which has developed coincidentally with the art of making war. It must not be forgotten that naval warfare and the implements for waging it have absolutely changed during the period of less than two decades. It is common knowledge that ships have developed in size beyond the wildest forecasts of even a few years ago. The *Indiana*, 384 feet long and of 10,000 tons displacement, was a big ship in 1890, when she was authorized. Battle-ships now being talked of are 535 feet long and of 26,000 tons displacement. Docks that were thought ample for the needs of all time and harbors with a corresponding depth of approach have become inadequate. There are still docks and approaches

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Copyrighted by Clinedinst, Washington. Copyrighted by Purdy, Boston. Copyrighted by Gessford, New York.

PAUL MORTON. A. T. MAHAN. W. S. COWLES. R. D. EVANS. S. B. LUCE. W. H. MOODY.

The two other members of this commission are Judge A. G. Dayton and Rear-Admiral W. M. Folger.

THE NAVAL-REFORM COMMISSION.

able to take our heaviest vessels when needed, tho Mr. Turner does not emphasize this fact, and larger docks are building. If our naturally shallow harbors must be dredged for the men-of-war of the future, the work will be demanded by our merchantmen sooner than by the battle-ships, for the former are outstripping even their protectors in increased size and draft."

Secretary Newberry calls attention to the radical consolidation at the navy-yards that has already obviated much of the criticism, and points out that many of the Government's manufacturing-plants, such as the gun factory and the powder factory, were built "to escape the exactions of trusts" and to do their work "under the immediate supervision of trained ordnance experts." Other navies have suffered no less than ours by the rapid development of battle-ships that have made old methods and machinery useless. Finally:

"The United States has always been abreast of the best current practise in naval development with the material provided it, as its record afloat in peace and war abundantly testifies, as well as a comparison of the efficiency of its fleet at the present time with those of other Powers. Ship for ship it stands second to none. If this result has been achieved by the naval establishment as a whole (for the fighting ship is the final expression of its concerted effort), is it not logical to assume, as I have proved to my own critical satisfaction, that, aside from the relatively small defects in administration which crop up and have to be eradicated with changing times in all great concerns alike, the Navy is provided for by Congress and administered by its subordinate officials with conscientious regard for the public interest?"

THE ATTACK ON DR. WILEY

NO little stir has been created by the fact that the results of the "poison-squad" experiments with benzoate of soda as a preservative of foods, made by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, have been squarely contradicted by a Referee Board which finds that benzoic acid and its derivatives are not harmful. Quite naturally after the famous "poison-squad" experiments of the Government's Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry were published those manufacturers who used the preservatives set to work to discredit the conclusions. They complained to President Roosevelt, who consented to the appointment of the Referee Board, consisting of Dr. Ira Remsen, president of Johns Hopkins University; Russell H. Chittenden, director of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale; John H. Long, professor of chemistry in the Medical School of Northwestern University; C. A. Herter, professor of physiological chemistry in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York; and Alonzo E. Taylor, professor of pathology in the University of California.

This board is unanimous in finding against the results of Dr. Wiley, with the exception of Dr. Taylor, who is abroad and did not participate in the investigation of benzoate of soda. Three separate "poison-squad" tests were made by them at separate institutions covering four months—those of Dr. Wiley covered nearly a year. Their report may be briefly summarized:

"First—Sodium benzoate in small doses (under 0.5 gram per day), mixt with the food, is without deleterious or poisonous action, and is not injurious to health.

"Second—Sodium benzoate in large doses (up to 4 grams per day), mixt with the food, has not been found to exert any deleterious effect on the general health nor to act as a poison in the general acceptation of the term. In some directions there were slight modifications in certain physiological processes, the exact significance of which modifications is not known.

"Third—The admixture of sodium benzoate with food in small or large doses has not been found injuriously to affect or impair the quality or nutritive value of such food."

Dr. Wiley, on the other hand, had found that "from a careful study of the data in individual cases and of the summaries of the results it is evident that the administration of benzoic acid, either as such or in the form of benzoate of soda, is highly objectionable and produces a very serious disturbance of the metabolic functions, attended with injury to digestion and health."

Since the finding on the other side he has maintained almost complete silence; not so his commentators. Support has come from those interested and well qualified to know, that is, the sellers (not the manufacturers). At a recent meeting sixty members of the New York Wholesale Grocers' Association declared that they were opposed to the attempts "to weaken the usefulness and power of the Pure Food Law." And further:

"While we do not altogether agree with some of the positions taken by Dr. Wiley, in his rulings under the Pure Food Law, we recognize in him a man of unassailable honesty and integrity, of unflinching tenacity of purpose for the public good, and one of the chief champions of the cause of pure and unadulterated goods, for the people. We place ourselves on record as desiring that such attacks on Dr. Wiley totally fail of their purpose, and that if there be cause for criticisms of the present system of food control by the Federal authorities they should and can be corrected logically and calmly rather than through personal assault and abuse of an official."

A few days later a new Association for the Promotion of Purity in Food Products was formed in New York whose stand was even more advanced than that of the wholesale grocers. After pointing out that certain reactionary interests originally opposed to the Pure Food Law "are now in opposition to its enforcement," this association said:

"So long as any of the food-product industries are permitted to use artificial preservatives and coloring matters, or other injurious and doubtful adulterants in foods, and unwholesome raw materials

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and practises in food preparation, the legitimate trade must bear a part of the disgrace which these adulterations bring upon the whole food-producing industry. The final success of an organized opposition to those provisions of the law here referred to will not only cause in itself irreparable injury to the reputation and standing of the legitimate food-producing interests of the country, but will tend to cause a great industry to revert to the deplorable state existing prior to the enactment of a national food law, to its great disparagement both at home and abroad."

Copyrighted, 1909, by Waldon Fawcett, Washington, D. C.

CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY AT WORK.

Dr. Wiley, in his experiments and rulings on the purity of foods, "has given the public, instead of the manufacturer, the benefit of the doubt."

Whatever its attitude on the benzoate-of-soda question, the press seem pretty nearly agreed that Dr. Wiley should stay where he is, an example being *The Medical Record* which says:

"This is only a small part of the pure-food crusade, and the immense good that Dr. Wiley has done and is doing should not be nullified by his mistaken zeal in one direction. The country is under a debt of gratitude to him for what he has accomplished, and it would be nothing short of a calamity were his services to be lost merely because he occasionally falls short of perfection."

The Washington *Post* makes this argument for the preservative:

"Those manufacturers who have used benzoate of soda in their prepared foods claim that it is absolutely necessary as a preservative of certain foods which are naturally inclined to deteriorate. They have further claimed, and produced figures in substantiation of their statement, that since the pure-food laws prohibited the use of preservatives in the manufacture of prepared foods, ptomain poisoning has greatly increased. In some States it is alleged that the increase has been more than 300 per cent. . . . Only some non-deleterious preservative mixt with the ingredients of the package will insure the food reaching the consumer in a healthful condition or prevent it from deteriorating on his hands."

Most of the editors seem in doubt which side to believe and resort to a non-committal attitude, concluding, however, as the New York *Times* does:

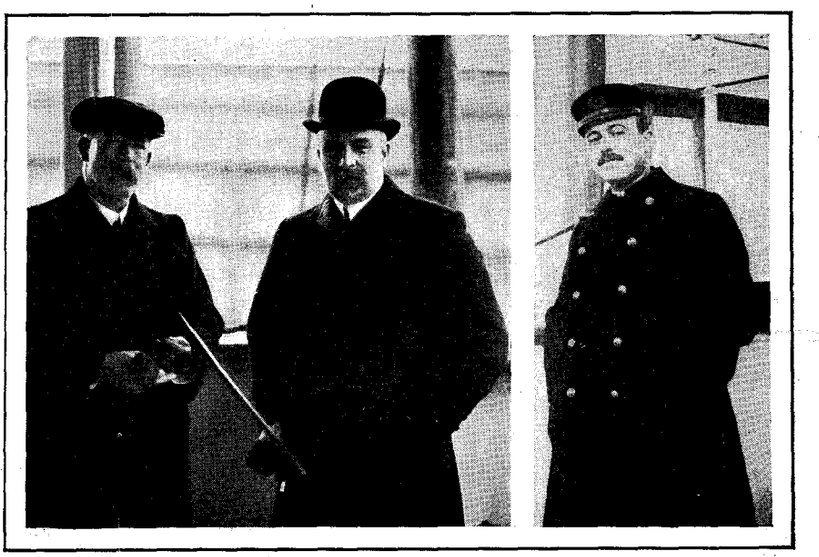
"Dr. Wiley may or may not have been mistaken on the one trivial question of benzoate of soda. At worst he only gave the public instead of the manufacturers the benefit of the doubt, and while that is the blackest of crimes in the eyes of his enemies, the public itself will take a different view of his course."

"Dr. Wiley has not been discredited," says the New York *Evening Post*:

"Preservatives must be forbidden whenever it can be shown that they are used to make unwholesome food presentable. Benzoic acid and some derivatives are, to be sure, sometimes used in the preparation of good foods; but it is not for this that the canning factories love them. They would like to market stale meat, decayed fruit, and half-cooked provender. And if they can turn the public off the scent of these by keeping our thoughts on the preservative instead of on the stuff preserved, they will soon be paying higher dividends."

THE "WIRELESS" ROBBING THE SEA OF ITS TERRORS

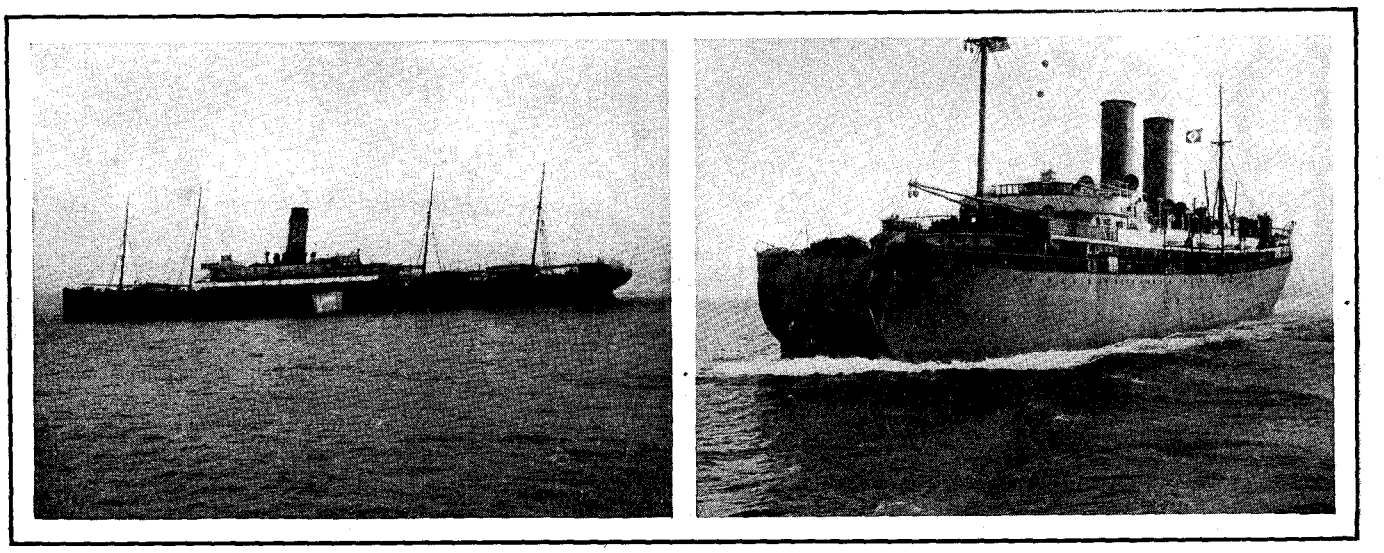
ELEVEN years ago, when *La Bourgogne* sank after a collision off Sable Island, carrying more than five hundred persons to the bottom, two days elapsed before a few survivors reached shore in a small boat with the first news of the disaster. A few days ago, when the *Florida* rammed the *Republic* in a blind fog off Nantucket, in ten minutes' time the *Republic's* "wireless" operator had sent out "the ambulance call of the sea," and soon from all quarters within a two-hundred-mile radius ships were groping their way through the fog to the rescue, and each step of the hidden drama was being reported to an anxious country. Altho the thirty-eight hours which elapsed between the time of the collision and the sinking of the *Republic* were crowded with incident and suspense, no lives were lost except those of the three sailors and three passengers killed by the first impact. "It is the most reassuring of all ocean disasters," remarks the Springfield *Republican*, while on every side the result is declared a triumph



CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS.

On the left is Captain Sealby, of the *Republic*, who stayed with his ship until it sank, and after half an hour in the water was picked up by the aid of searchlights. In the center is Captain Ranson, of the *Baltic*, who brought to port the passengers of both injured ships, some 1,500 in number. On the right, in uniform, is Captain Ruspini, of the *Florida*, who took the crew and passengers of the *Republic* on board his own crippled ship until the *Baltic* came to the rescue.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



The hole in the side of the *Republic* is covered with sail-cloth. Altho the injury extended into the engine-room and below the water-line, her water-tight bulkheads kept her afloat for more than thirty-eight hours. The iron bow of the *Florida* was crumpled back for thirty feet, but she reached port safely under her own steam.

THE "REPUBLIC" AND THE "FLORIDA" AFTER THE COLLISION.

for wireless telegraphy and water-tight bulkheads. Thanks to the former, a ship need no longer be a lone voyager facing the perils of the deep with no help within hail; and thanks to the latter, sinking can be delayed if not prevented, even in the case of so serious an injury as that which laid open the vitals of the *Republic*. Moreover, as the New York *Times* points out, had the *Florida* also been fitted with a wireless apparatus, the collision could not have taken place. As it is, remarks the New York *World*, the incident stands as "a unique marvel of an age amazingly new," since "tongues have been given to the tall ships and those silences over ocean have been broken which were allies to the age-old demons of wreck." Its lesson is in no way weakened by the fact that the injured *Florida* might possibly have been able to make her way to port with the crew and passengers of the *Republic* on board, had they not, together with her own passengers, been again transferred to the *Baltic*. Says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*:

"It is not clear whether the wireless actually prevented a disaster in this case. The *Florida*, which rammed the *Republic*, eventually came up with the damaged ship again in the fog, and took off the passengers, but the accident demonstrates in the clearest manner that the wireless would have proved the salvation of the *Republic* even if the *Florida* had gone on her way or had been sunk. The possibilities of the wireless are clearly exhibited, and every seagoer and every man interested in the shipping business in the world has a greater feeling of confidence since the accident to the *Republic*."

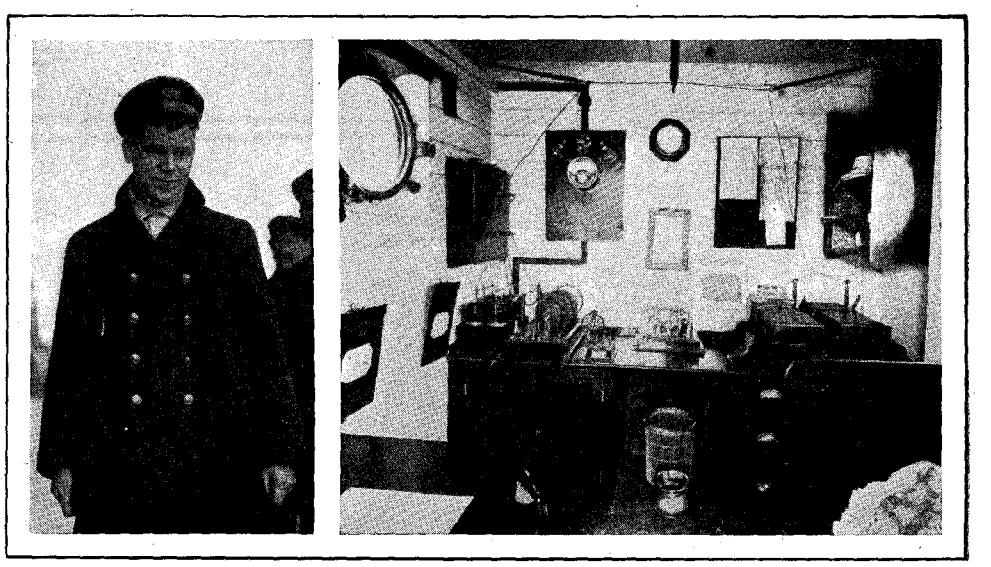
Already a bill has been introduced in Congress to make the installation of wireless telegraphy compulsory on all sea-going ships carrying fifty or more passengers over routes of five hundred or more miles and using the ports of the United States. The idea finds strong support in the press. "The wireless telegraph is the only device which can conquer the fog," remarks the Buffalo *Times*. Says the New York *Globe*:

"There is a regular service to remove derelicts from the paths of the ocean. A vessel not equipped with apparatus that will apprize other vessels of its nearness is a semi-derelict. The general use of wireless telegraphy or wireless telephony means a reduction of the risk of collision to an almost negligible minimum."

Since the *Florida-Republic* collision, says a Washington dispatch, the Navy Department has opened bids for a wireless tower in Washington which will be able to communicate with ships at sea to a distance of 3,000 miles.

A phase of the accident which may puzzle the neurologist is thus touched on by the New York *Evening Post*:

"While doleful talk about the alarming increase of bad nerves is being passed about, some 1,600 men, women, and children on two colliding ships calmly get up in a black night fog and, without a sign of panic, await their turn at the life-boats. Only one man is even suspected of losing his head; but, then, he is a writer of sea-tales, and needs hysteria in his business. . . . People seem to be just a shade steadier than ever before. Is it because the yellow journal has so habituated the race to cataclysms that men face the real event as calmly as they do the imaginary ones in the scare-heads?"



PRAISED IN CONGRESS AS A HERO.

WIRELESS ROOM ON THE "REPUBLIC," FROM WHICH THE OUTER WALL WAS TORN BY THE COLLISION.

Said Representative Boutell on the floor of Congress: "I believe that every one who read the accounts of the collision and the jeopardy in which occupants of the two ships were placed and the way in which the news reached the rescuers felt that there was one silent actor in the tragedy whose name should be immortalized.

"I refer to the Marconi operator of the *Republic*, who had the cool head and steady hand to send forth on the willing wings of air the message of disaster that saved hundreds of lives and the message of deliverance that relieved thousands of anxious hearts. His name is John R. Binns. He is known to several members of this House.

"'Jack' Binns has given to the world a splendid illustration of the heroism that dwells on seas in many who are doing quiet, unnoticed work in life."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CUBA WALKS ALONE AGAIN

ON January 28, the anniversary of the birth of the Cuban patriot, José Marti, the government of Cuba was turned over again to the Cubans by the United States. There was none of the pomp of the first withdrawal in 1902, which ended in the ruin of the Palma government in 1906. But in 1909 a chastened government with a new president and a new congress is left on a far surer footing and, in addition, a cynical world which has said the United States would never withdraw, is utterly disproved. The most important feature of the withdrawal, undoubtedly, was that part of Governor Magoon's address in which he set forth clearly the terms under which the administration was turned over:

"I am directed by the President to declare that the United States considers that the second article of the appendix of the Constitution of Cuba forbids Cuba to assume or contract any public debt in excess of or in addition to the debt already contracted or authorized by now existing laws and now existing decrees of the provisional government, and that the United States will not recognize or concede to be a valid obligation of Cuba any bond or evidence of debt which may be issued in violation of this understanding. I am further directed by the President to declare that it is the final and conclusive determination and decision of the provisional government that all claims of the soldiers of the war of liberation have been fully satisfied and discharged by the execution of existing laws, and Cuba remains under no further obligation or indebtedness in respect thereof; and that the declaration hereinbefore contained in respect of the increase of the Cuban debt specifically and especially applies to any attempt to create an indebtedness for the discharge of such alleged or pretended obligation."

The new Cuban president, José Miguel Gomez, showed clearly that he understood the terms and concluded:

"Once again we are masters of our fate, and there is not a Cuban heart but swears to maintain for all time the newly acquired integrity of the nation and who does not at the same time feel the profoundest gratitude toward those who, after governing them, have faithfully performed their agreement and now leave us in the full enjoyment of our sovereignty."

Of President Gomez, the Washington *Post* says that first of all he was fairly elected and has the confidence of the people:

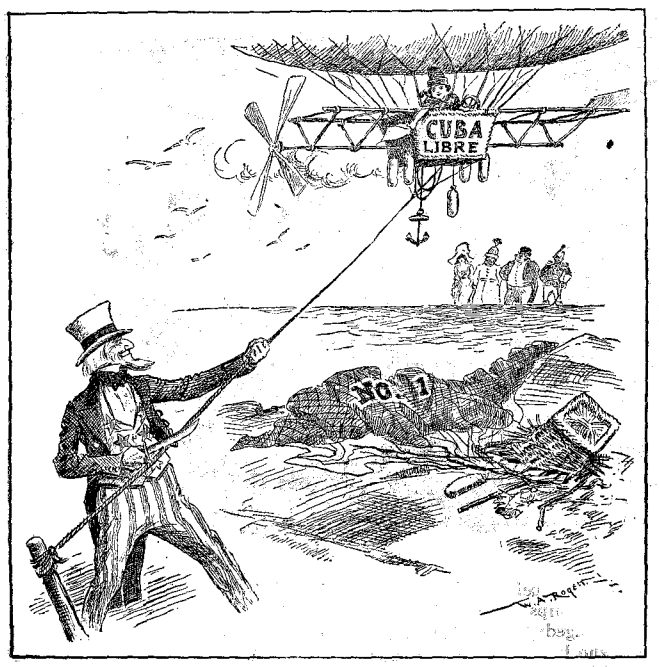
"He is a Cuban of the better sort, neither alienated from the mass of the people by foreign sympathies nor antagonistic to foreign benefits by reason of insular prejudice. He has proved his patriotism on many occasions in most substantial fashion. He has traits of firmness and decision which would have been of invaluable service to President Palma. And he enjoys the advantage of the lessons taught by the history of Cuba since the Spanish war. The rocks which split the first Cuban government are now plainly charted, and the new helmsman should have no difficulty in avoiding them."

Cuba is now to be put to the test. Free Cuba, says the New York *World*, does not mean merely a Cuba free from revolution but a Cuba where the laws govern and the majority rules. *The Times* adopts a pessimistic tone, asserting that "the great majority of property owners of Cuba regret our present withdrawal," and have little confidence that a stable government can be maintained.

It adds: "We shall be gratified if their fears prove groundless. But if the Cubans fail this time we shall be obliged to establish over them a government that will not fail. Intermittent intervention is not at all to our liking. The reflection that, after all, there is a limit to our patience ought to give them moderation and self-control. If their Republic topples over again and we are forced once more to intervene, we shall stay."

COAST PRESS ON BARRING ASIATICS

THE determined effort the President is making to discourage the anti-Oriental legislation in the Californian assembly is receiving most encouraging support, not only from Governor Gillett, but also from the press of California and the Pacific coast. Among other communications the President has sent a telegram stating that the only one of the bills now before the California legislature which he and Mr. Root consider "proper" is the Drew bill, prohibiting the ownership of real property by aliens. Before the reception of the President's second relay of protesting correspondence, and governed presumably by a strong, local public opinion derogatory to the passage of the bills at this time, as well as by the President's earlier solicitations, Governor Gillett had used his influence in securing a delay in the consideration of all anti-Oriental bills. He also intimates his intention to veto any legislation of this order for the present.

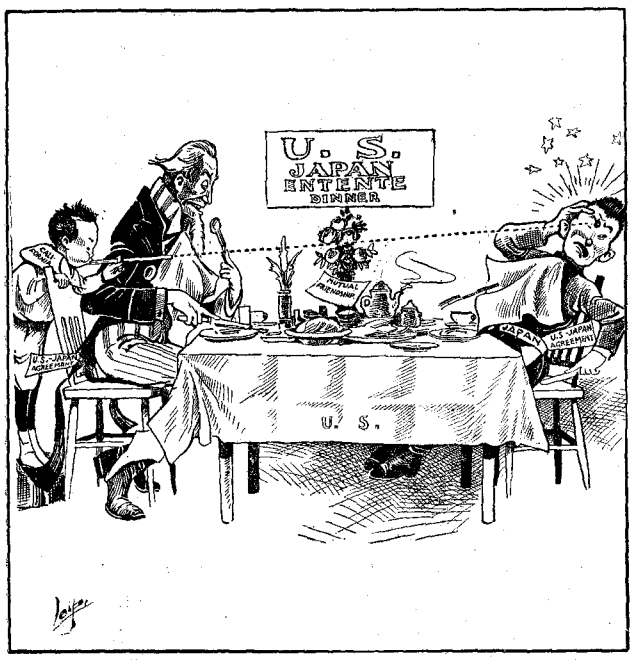


"BON VOYAGE."
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

CUBAN REPUBLIC: "I reckon I'll have to get out and walk."
—Hager in the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*.

BREAKING HOME TIES.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



EMBARRASSING.
—Leipziger in the Detroit *News*.

CALIFORNIA'S MISFIT.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

UNCLE SAM'S INFANT TERROR.

Altho a good majority of the Pacific coast newspapers commend the Governor's stand, they almost invariably base their position on expediency. Little attempt is made to evade the real significance of the questions at hand. "The whole affair is a matter of tiding over a situation that has menacing possibilities; the question is simply one of ordinary prudence," says the San Diego *Union;* and the San Francisco *Argonaut*, while hinting that some points in the controversy may be "worthy of future consideration," believes that if there is any possibility that the mooted laws would prove a source of embarrassment to the Federal Government, they "ought not to be allowed to pass beyond a first vote." *The Argonaut* discusses the situation further:

"If the final onus of responsibility for legislation of this kind rested upon California, if the resulting diplomatic correspondence devolved upon the State, it would be a different thing. But as a matter of fact it is the Federal Government alone that would be called upon to handle whatever diplomatic consequences might ensue, and it would be called upon to do this at a time of considerable delicacy when the interests of the nation will not be served by quarrels of any kind, either domestic or foreign. California may have a technical right to pass any laws that she pleases within the limits of the Constitution, but at the same time there is a distinct moral obligation upon her and upon all other States to refrain from initiating disputes with foreign countries that must from their very nature pass for settlement into the hands of the Federal Government. The propriety of consulting the interests of the whole nation in such matters and the diplomatic convenience of the Federal Government is evident enough.

"The authorities at Washington have not shown themselves to be lax in the matter of Japanese immigration. The President, it is true, displayed at one time an unfortunate failure to grasp the meaning of the situation in its earlier stages, while his ready acceptance of Mr. Metcalf's lofty and inaccurate generalities was deeply resented upon the Pacific coast. Probably the genesis of the bills now before the legislature is to be found to a certain extent in the dissatisfaction that was aroused by the President's message, and while that dissatisfaction is natural enough and right enough, it should not go to the point of reopening a wound that is healing healthily or involving the nation in a needless or inopportune dispute. The fact remains that Japanese immigration has been largely curtailed if it has not been stopt altogether, and there is not the least reason to suspect an insincerity in the avowed wish of the Japanese Government to keep her coolies at home. We have every reason to believe that the end of the annoyance is in sight and that Mr. Root's sagacity has achieved its end with a minimum of friction. The legislature at Sacramento was already prepared to adopt a wise and statesmanlike policy before the President's speech on the question of his message to the Governor was made known. We may congratulate ourselves that the letter from the President is couched in moderate terms and free from the scolding note that was dominant in his last message on the Japanese immigration and school problems."

All of the editorial comment, however, is not in as close sympathy with the feeling of the President and Governor. The Oakland *Tribune* argues that in all probability the President's interference at the present time "will strengthen, rather than weaken, the forces which favor the passage of these bills," and the San Francisco *Globe* remarks that "Californians are not to be deterred from protecting the State from the intrusion of cheap foreign labor by any cry from Washington that the Jap goblins 'll git us if we go out in the dark." To quote *The Globe* further:

"We have lived long enough with the Japanese to know something about them, long enough to discover that the yellow peril is a painted hoax. The history of the orchards, the mining-camps, and the tenderloin shows that one Californian is easily the equal of three Japs; this is true in rough-and-tumble or with a gun. A Jap is the worst marksman in the world; he is about as accurate with a pistol as a woman with a brick. When a brawl is on in which a Jap has a part, the innocent bystander and the Jap generally make the sum-total of the list of casualties.

"The native Californian knows how to estimate the Jap coolie at his true worth; he has worked with him and fought with him. He represents an inferior race. The coolie has the instincts of a wolf; he eats like a wolf, lives like a wolf, and fights like a wolf—and he never attacks the California bear except when he is one of a pack. . . . . .

"California is a sovereign State; she retained a certain independence when she became a part of the Union; this independence reserves to her the right to protect her citizens from the intrusion of unwelcome visitors. In this our position is plain; we expect to protect ourselves against the Japanese coolie. We will welcome a commercial invasion and we are not to be intimidated by threats of a hostile attack.

"President Roosevelt has sent a communication to the Governor of the State that the National Government is settling this question of the coolie invasion direct with Japan. We are glad to know that this is true; all that we ask is that it be settled by the exclusion of the coolies. But we have heard too much of this threat that if we bar our gates Japan will blow them open; we are not to be intimidated by that kind of a gale."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FIGHT FOR DIRECT PRIMARIES IN NEW YORK

"THE hit boss flutters," comments an editorial observer of Governor Hughes's fight for the popular or primary system of nomination—a reform already adopted in fourteen States of the Union. Under the old system of caucus and convention, according to its critics, it takes nothing short of a moral revolution to "beat the machine." The working of this "travesty of representation" is thus pithily described by the New York *Press*: "Either the State boss, if there is one, or the local boss, orders the nomination of a certain man, and he is nominated by the dummy delegates"; or else "occasionally there is a free-for-all in which the man with the biggest barrel induces the delegates to listen to his claim." Says the Governor himself, in a recent speech before the Hughes Alliance:

"Experience shows that under the present system the voters of the party, except there is some mighty upheaval, have very little to say, and when one or more get into control of the machinery they control the nominations and virtually appoint those who will stand as the party representatives. This is not representative government."

In answer to an argument that had been made much of by his opponents, that the elimination of the nominating convention was a step toward overthrowing representative government, he said:

"Representative government is government through representatives. We choose officers to do for us what we can not do, or do not think it wise to undertake ourselves. Now if we elect a Governor by direct vote of the people how is it a subversion of representative government for the enrolled voters of a party to choose their candidate for Governor by direct vote? If we elect an Assemblyman in an assembly district by direct vote of the voters in that district, why should not the members of the party in that district decide directly who should be their representative as a candidate for the Assembly? Is the one any the less representative government than the other?"

When the Governor, who had pledged himself to this reform during his campaign for reelection, reiterated his allegiance to it in his message to the legislature early in January, the State bosses were not slow to take up the challenge. It is predicted that the resultant battle will surpass those of the two previous years over the Public-Service Law and the Antigambling Law. Direct nomination, according to Governor Hughes, is but another step in the evolution of popular government. The primary originated in the caucus, which by reason of its unrepresentative character was soon made elective. Then this elective caucus slowly evolved into the nominating convention, at first very informal, but gradually controlled by law, until to-day the primary tends to become essentially another election. The last step in the evolution is the direct primary.

In New York the press is sharply divided on the issue. *The Evening Post*, which has been a consistent supporter of the Governor, is heartily with him on this issue of greater democracy. Going through the inaugural messages of the Governors in the direct-primary States and the final messages of the retiring Governors, *The Post* finds that they "have invariably exprest hearty approval of direct nominations," the only recommendations being "changes similar to those outlined by Governor Hughes in his annual message." *The Mail* thinks that "it is necessary only to state the situation actually existing to have a complete case made out for direct nominations," while *The Press* predicts victory despite "the allied bosses and special interests."

On the other hand, *The Sun* breezily points out the cases of Senators Davis in Arkansas, Stephenson in Wisconsin, Chamberlain in Oregon, and Stone in Missouri as examples of how direct primaries break down. This is the style of argument:

"The buffoon and ignoramus 'popular' Senator from Arkansas; the rich suspect in Wisconsin; does Governor Hughes put away from him such ungracious practical and actual manifestations of the 'reform' and dream of direct nominations simply as they appear to his own honorable and austere spirit?"

The Times figures out that in this State the proposed reform would only put the reins more securely in the hands of the bosses, because the three most populous centers—New York City, Erie County, and Monroe County—are the special strongholds of the machine. "The Governor," it adds, "deludes himself."

To which *The Tribune* replies that nevertheless reformers like Winston Churchill and Everett Colby are in favor of, and the bosses are still bitterly opposed to, the reform, and remarks sarcastically: "If *The Times's* article had only been written a decade sooner this country might have been spared from going on and delivering itself 'irrevocably' into the hands of the bosses against the bosses' will."

When last week Senator-elect Root made his declaration of political faith to the New York legislature his audience listened eagerly for any hint of his attitude toward direct nominations. They had to be content, however, to deduce his views on this subject as best they could from his avowed opposition to the direct election of Senators. On that subject he said:

"I am opposed to the direct election of Senators as I am opposed to the initiative and referendum because these things are based on the idea that the people can not elect legislatures whom they trust. They proceed upon the idea of abandoning the attempt to elect trustworthy and competent State legislatures. But if you abandon that attempt, if you begin to legislate or to amend constitutions upon that theory what becomes of all the other vast powers of the State legislatures in maintaining the system of local self-government under the Constitution?"

It is noticed, however, that Mr. Root did not say that he opposed the popular nomination of Senators. In opening the Republican State Convention at Saratoga last summer, he declared:

"Speaking for myself alone, I believe that the selection of legislative candidates by direct primaries would be a material improvement, and would greatly increase the sense of immediate responsibility to their constituents on the part of members of the legislature."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE C. Q. D. signal at sea is equivalent to P. D. Q. on land.—*Boston Herald.*

CARRIE NATION likes England better now. She is being arrested more frequently.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

OF course, March will come in like a lion this time, as a compliment to the African expedition.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

NEW YORK has adopted the cast-off Kansas refrain and is asking, "What is the matter with Wall Street?" This shows that times have changed.—*Chicago News.*

EUROPEANS who have regretted that this country has no privileged classes might now take a look at well-to-do murderers in New York State.—*New York Post.*

IT is difficult sometimes to keep from believing that old Mr. Fahrenheit made a serious mistake in not locating his zero-mark several notches lower.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

WHAT is needed is a seismograph that will give timely warning of disturbances in Washington.—*Boston Herald.*

BY the way, those hatters that struck are makers of men's hats, This world is full of disappointments.—*Cleveland Leader.*

NO, Mr. Taft has not broken the solid South—he has simply melted it down until it resembles a kettle of sirup.—*Washington Post.*

WEDDING rings seem to be a particularly safe investment. A court has decided that they can not be taken for debt.—*Chicago News.*

BOILED down: Gentlemen, I didn't do it. I had a perfect right to do it if I did. It all grows out of the President's hatred of me. Harriman is worse than I am.—B. R. T.—*Chicago Tribune.*

IT is to be hoped that Congress will make Mr. Taft's salary $100,000 a year, because those caddy boys are the most grasping persons you ever saw.—*Washington Post.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DEATH PENALTY RESTORED IN FRANCE

THE guillotine has again been set up in France. Four murderers were executed at Béthune in Pas-de-Calais recently, amid scenes which call forth in the newspapers expressions of regret that the French President has changed his mind. On signing the death-warrants Mr. Fallières is reported to have said, "If France wants blood, she shall have it." The incidents of a public

FALLIÈRES—"Throw her out, or we shall be dragged out ourselves!"
—*Amsterdammer.*

execution at Béthune as detailed in the *Liberté* (Paris) were certainly revolting. Jeers assailed the ears of the condemned, the saloons were open all night, and the executioner was greeted with the cry "Bravo, Deibler!" It is agreed by French statesmen and journalists that acts of murder and violence have been frightfully common in France since the guillotine stopt its work. In consequence of this petitions have been pouring into the central government, clamoring for the revival of the death penalty. Clemenceau and Fallières have been forced to submit, altho the opinion of the former, as exprest in the *Aurore* (Paris), has never really changed. We quote his words as follows:

"I feel an inexpressible disgust for an administrative murder committed in spite of personal repugnance by officials acting upon order. The spectacle of all these men grouped together to kill one man under the command of other officials, who are quietly asleep at the time, revolts me, as a piece of horrible cowardice. The murderer's act was that of a savage. His execution by the guillotine strikes me as a low kind of vengeance. I can understand savages being savage. But the only explanation I can give of the fact that civilized men of good education are not content with hindering the wrong-doing of the malefactor, but virtuously insist upon cutting him in two, is that we are reverting to a primitive state."

The *Gaulois* (Paris) thinks that capital punishment should be maintained, but agrees with the *Soleil* (Paris) that such scenes as those at Béthune are abominable. Executions should be private. To quote:

"If an execution is carried on in private and in presence of a limited and select number of persons, journalists would have an opportunity of seeing more clearly exactly what happened and their account of the incident would gain in accuracy and impressiveness, altho it might be less fanciful and imaginative. It would convey a lesson well calculated to affect those who were not present, and make them realize the heinousness of the crime expiated."

The death penalty as "the problem of the hour in penal matters" is discust at some length in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, by the eminent French criminologist Henry Joly. He comes to the conclusion that in times like the present, "when there appears in society a recrudescence of ferocious and bestial criminality, which thinks nothing of the lives of others, and laughs at an administration of justice whose feebleness is palpable," "the supreme rights of society must be energetically asserted."

This is also the opinion of the *Temps* (Paris) and other conservative, monarchical, and ultramontane journals, but the socialist organs have quite contrary views. As Mr. Jaurès, in the *Humanité* (Paris), exclaims:

"You have committed murder. I will murder you! A maxim of barbarism! Practically a denial of every social institution. It reduces the problem of crime and punishment to a war between the criminal and this so-called justice. . . . The socialist workingman knows that such a war could have only one conclusion—a social transformation in which the only professional murderers, the capitalists, would all be brought to the guillotine."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TIMES GROWING HARDER IN BRITAIN

THE British Government is at present confronted with a difficulty which every month grows more aggravated. The reassuring and optimistic public utterances of Mr. Lloyd-George, president of the Board of Trade, are scarcely borne out by the somewhat dismal figures published in *The Board of Trade Labor Gazette.* On the number of the unemployed for the past ten years we read:

"The general decline in employment, which began during the second half of the year 1907, continued in 1908, and altho there was some slight improvement during November and December, employment at the end of 1908 was, it is stated, worse than at the end of any year since 1892. The prolonged disputes in the engineering and shipbuilding trades and in the cotton trade adversely affected employment at many establishments not directly concerned in the disputes.

"Returns relating to over 600,000 members of trade-unions show that the mean of the percentages of members returned as unemployed at the end of each month of 1908 was 7.8, as compared with 3.7 in 1907, 3.6 in 1906, and 5.0 in 1905. The fluctuations in the percentages of unemployed in the period of 1898–1908 are shown below:

1898	2.8	1904	6.0
1899	2.0	1905	5.0
1900	2.5	1906	3.6
1901	3.3	1907	3.7
1902	4.0	1908	7.8
1903	4.7		

"The mean of the monthly percentage for the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding group of trades was 12.6 in 1908."

The appended chart shows the position of the unemployed month by month for the two years 1907 and 1908 respectively. We take the valuations indicated from an article in *The Board of Trade Labor Gazette* (London), which the London *Standard* styles "sufficiently painful reading."

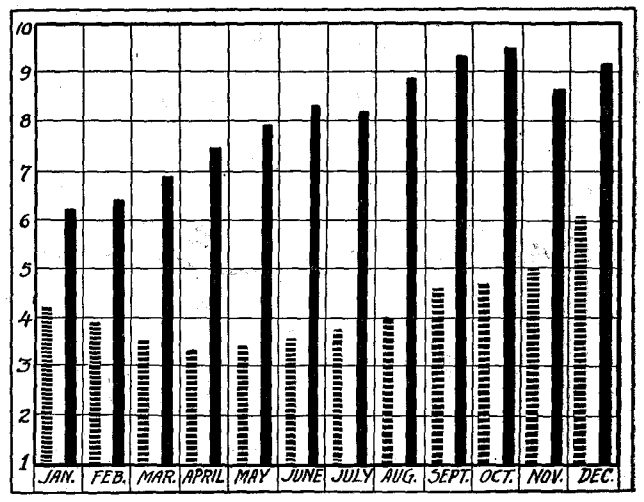


CHART OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.
The broken lines show the percentage of unemployment in 1907, indicated by the figures at the left. The continuous lines show the percentage of unemployment in 1908.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DISTANT GLIMPSES OF OUR POLITICAL LIGHTNING

AS spectators sometimes watch the brilliant reflections of lightning that is playing beyond the horizon, and wonder what a terrific storm is raging there, so the European editors are eying the distant disturbance in Washington between the White House and the Capitol. Some dismiss it as mere "heat lightning"; others fear for the safety of our institutions. Whoever suffers, thinks the London *Times*, it will not be President Roosevelt. The opposition make no "effective points against the President," but "exhaust the vials of their wrath in abusing him," remarks this paper, but "so far as the country at large is concerned, nothing is clearer than that President Roosevelt was never in more assured possession of the love, respect, and admiration of the people than in these stormy days of his closing Administration."

But, in any case, thinks *The Saturday Review* (London), the scandal is to be deplored. Thus we read:

"It is a pity for the United States that Congress and the President should wash their dirty linen in public. The quarrel between them is becoming indecent. They are calling one another liars and swindlers in the public hearing. The very words are hardly avoided. Both Senate and House are bent on hitting the President hard this time; and Mr. Roosevelt does not mind 'a bit.' In heat and rhetoric either is certainly a match for the other."

The Manchester *Guardian* goes more into detail, and the situation is summed up by the great Liberal organ of Northern England as follows:

"The Republican Congress have little to say against what Mr. Roosevelt during the course of his Administration has done, for he has done little. Their quarrel is mainly with the way in which he has done little—with his violence, his masterfulness, his platitudinizing, his assumption of moral superiority, and his recklessness in abuse. They seem to be determined to kill the Roosevelt legend even before the Roosevelt Administration dies. That is a bitter thing to resolve, but it can hardly be said to be wholly undeserved, and certainly it is of value to statesmen to have it put on record—even with some refinement of cruelty—that even in politics big words, unnecessary passion, and loose rhetoric are poor substitutes for reason, study, quiet resolution, and carefully elaborated action."

The President is the creation of his environment, boldly asserts *The Daily News* (London), which credits our Republic with being an institution which naturally develops characters like Napoleon I. or Augustus. Thus we are told:

"The danger of the whole situation is the universal suspicion to which so many institutions and personalities in American politics are now exposed. Mr. Roosevelt's critics accuse him of 'Cæsarism.' They charge him with egotism, arrogance, thirst for power, reckless disregard of the conventions which limit a President's authority, and, above all, success in building up a 'dynasty,' by nominating a docile successor. It would seem to us an exaggerated charge, were it not obvious that certain conditions in the United States do obviously, so far as they go, make for 'Cæsarism.' It is when politicians are suspect and institutions corrupt that republics turn for relief to the one strong man. It was so in ancient Rome, it was so in the France of last century. If the alternatives were between self-government and autocracy no sane people would choose the latter. A democracy flies to that remedy only when its elected institutions manifestly do not mean self-government.

"To-day the suspicion is gradually penetrating the American mind that all its elaborate electoral machinery only serves to disguise the real rule of the millionaires and the trusts. It trusts neither party, for against both the most damning charges can be made. But it does apparently think that it can trust a strong and restless personality like that of Mr. Roosevelt, and in certain circumstances it is conceivable that it might trust other picturesque figures like Mr. Hearst or Mr. Bryan. The mind of a democracy which is much too busy to think is not interested in principles, but it does like men. The result is to place an immense power in the hands of any man of picturesque words or deeds."

The President has acted in genuine consistency with his character, declares *The Standard* (London), and there is nothing more to say about the matter. To quote:

"The retiring President acted *more suo*, and it is perhaps a pity he did so. The soft answer that turneth away wrath or the guarded

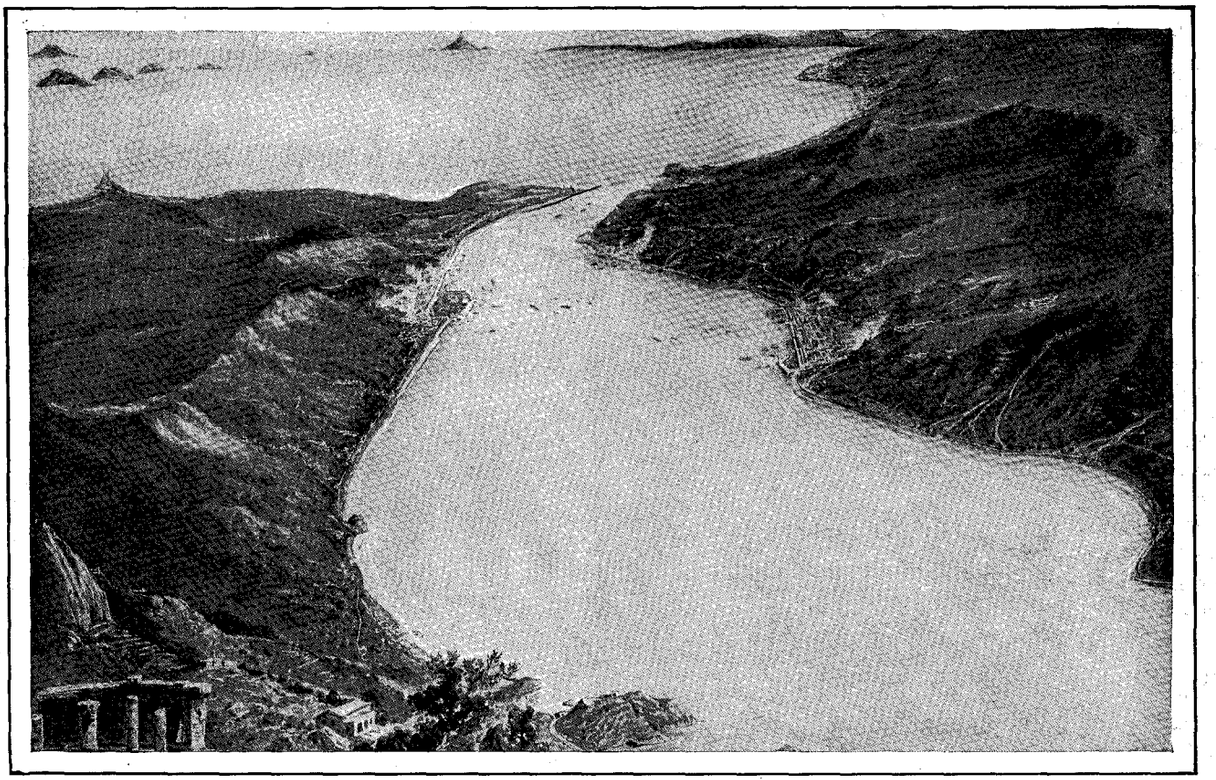
BELLONA OF THE BALKANS.

SPIRIT OF WAR—"Shall I get my prey? or will Messina make the nations stop and think?" —*Punch* (London).

WAR—"Come, wake up, old man!"
DEATH—"Let me rest awhile. I'm just back from Messina."
—*Rire* (Paris).

ENOUGH BLOODSHED.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE STRAIT OF MESSINA.

Showing the location of the ill-fated cities, and, in the distance, the volcano of Stromboli.

statement that avoids provoking that passion has never been among his methods. He shares with another great personage, much in the public eye at this moment, a taste for frankness at the wrong moments. If it is possible to say a thing in such a way as to offend everybody within earshot, these eminent persons often prefer to say it that way. Mr. Roosevelt, it is conceivable, might have introduced a necessary reform without driving his legislature frantic with rage and wounded dignity. But that would not be the Rooseveltian method, which is at least consistent with itself to the end. It is quite characteristic that the famous Administration should expire amid an explosion of squibs and crackers, with the whole atmosphere in a sulfurous and overheated condition."

SCYLLA AND CHARYBDIS

SPEAKING of the earthquake in Calabria and Sicily a writer in the *Tribuna* (Rome) reminds his readers that the catastrophe occurred at the very spot on which Homer placed his Scylla and Charybdis. Scylla was the rock coast of the Straits of Messina, Charybdis the whirlpool or eddying torrent of the tide which swept impetuously through the narrow passage. Thus we are told:

"The bark of Ulysses was threatened on one side by the roaring billows, on the other by the goring rock. The dogs of the sea monster on the shores of Calabria yelled loudly and threateningly. The torrents of the straits beat with fierce billows against them. The fable was singularly fulfilled in the calamity of wave and rock that reduced the Messina of our day to ruin and desolation. Not only did the unhappy inhabitants perish by the overwhelming crag, the blow of tumbling stone, and engulfing cavern, but the tidal wave rushed in upon them, sweeping down their shipping, their wharves, their storehouses, and their homes. Scylla and Charybdis, land and water, united their forces to demolish and ruin the lovely Zancle, the city of the sickle, so called by the Cumæan pirates who founded it under that name in allusion to the circling shore of its delightful harbor. The immortality of the Homeric fable has been once more fulfilled and emphasized to those who navigate this strait, which has ever been a place of danger to mariners, but never to this present hour has so completely indicated the aptness and reality of the ancient Greek fairy tale." —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPANESE PRESS ON THE ENTENTE

THE renewed agitation in California against the Japanese residents in that State has occasioned much curiosity as to what Japan thinks of the immigration question, and we may surmise the general feeling of the insular nation from the editorials of the leading newspapers on the *entente cordiale* recently entered into by Japan and the United States. The tone of the Japanese press on the *entente* singularly lacks enthusiasm, betraying a coolness which borders upon indifference, if not disappointment. The people of Japan had undoubtedly expected that the negotiations would settle once and for all the mooted question of immigration, besides defining the policies of the two Powers in regard to China and Manchuria, and would certainly guarantee the rights of the Japanese residents in America, if they would not go so far as to do away with the restriction virtually placed upon Japanese immigration into the United States.

Upon the publication of the much-heralded notes, however, they find their hopes blighted, for the documents make no reference to such questions, but deal mainly with the integrity of China and the "open door." The notes declare it to be "the wish of the two governments" to promote their commerce on the Pacific, to maintain "the existing *status quo*" in that region, to defend "equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China," to respect each other's territorial possessions, to support "by all pacific means" "the independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry of all nations in that Empire," and, in case these objects are threatened, "to communicate with each other in order to arrive at an understanding as to what measures they may consider it useful to take."

The leading newspapers of Japan, such as the *Jiji* and the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Asahi, think the Japanese policy in China and Manchuria is so plain that it requires no further agreement with any nation guaranteeing the maintenance of the "open door" and the integrity of China; that Japan has repeatedly exprest her respect for the *status quo* of the Celestial Empire in the agreements with Great Britain, with France, and with Russia. What, then, they ask, is the use of entering into a fresh agreement with the United States, a nation which, of all great Powers, has the least political and commercial interest in China? If there were any outstanding question to be settled between Japan and America, that question, they believe, could have been no other than the question of the rights of the Japanese in America. "Superfluous as the notes would seem to us," says the *Yorodzu*, one of the most influential newspapers in Tokyo, "we do not hesitate to welcome them, inasmuch as they are intended to assist in the promotion of the peace in the Far East, for we are second to none in hoping that no international complications shall cloud the political sky in that quarter of the world."

The official opinion on the immigration question may be gathered from the following utterances found in *The Japan Times*, an English newspaper published in Tokyo which might be regarded as the mouthpiece of the Mikado's Government on diplomatic questions. At the outset this journal says:

"The omission from the *entente* with America of any reference to the immigration question seems to have caused more or less disappointment in some quarters. Seemingly not unnatural, this disappointment will be found not altogether reasonable on second thought."

The Japan Times holds that it is a mistake to regard the immigration question as a pending affair between Japan and America, and holds that the understanding now in force in regard to immigration is working satisfactorily to both sides; and that it would be unwise for Japan to open this question afresh. To quote its words:

"The long and short of it is that we must choose between voluntary restriction on the one hand and exclusion on the other, and it will be mere boorishness to deny America the right to enact such a law. True, we would rather a thousand times have all Americans fall in with our way of thinking, namely, that our people have a perfect moral and legal right freely to enter America. But to persuade others to act—fanciful as they may be—against their own interests, is a most difficult task. In these circumstances we think that any betrayal of impatience over the question at this juncture can only end in a result disadvantageous to us."

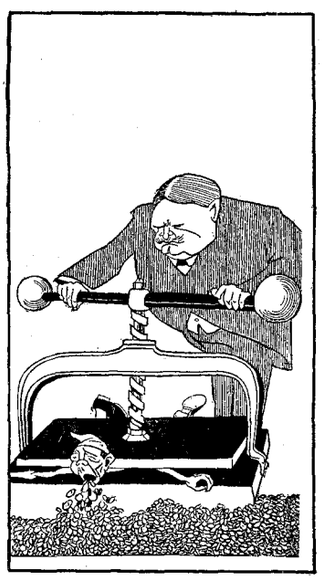
It must be added, however, that other portions of the press are convulsed with the bitterest anger over what they style "the symptoms of America's unfriendliness for Japan." Such is the language of the *Nichi Nichi* (Tokyo) which speaks of the Americans as "savages," for wishing to drive Japanese children from their schools. It says:

"These Americans are a race destitute of reason. The inhabitants of San Francisco profess not to fear the intervention of the Federal authorities. The American Government has certainly a riotous lot of blockheads to deal with in California. The anti-Japanese party on the Pacific Coast act as if their friends the Japanese were afflicted with the plague."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

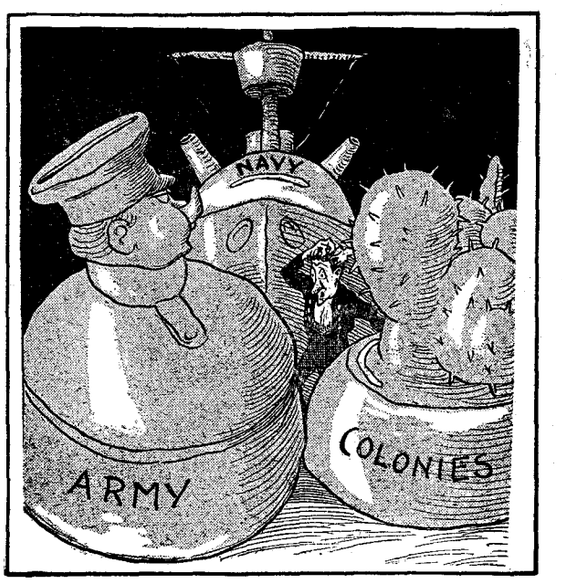
RETURN TO INDIVIDUALISM IN RUSSIA—It is curious to notice, as a feature of political evolution, that the institution of the mir in Russia is really communistic and therefore socialistic in character. The Russian peasants have actually been living unaware in accordance with the ideals of extreme Socialists, and the first movement of their Douma, child of the revolution, has thus been to return to that individualism which is the bugbear of those who teach community of property and abhor the theory of private ownership. This is well pointed out by Maxime Kovalevsky in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris). The action of the Right and Center of the Russian Parliament must be looked upon as, in a sense, reactionary, at least from the standpoint of those extreme Russian Socialists who instituted so rabid a propaganda of revolution. But the Douma, he says, largely composed of nobles and landowners, have set out to abolish the mir in their own interest. The mir, or rural community, "encourages the peasant in his ideas of equality, in his failure to respect the rights of personal property, and his desire to strip the nobility of their land by means of forcible expropriation, accomplished by the State and dealing injustice only to one social class." But the abolition of the mir may cause equally striking changes in another way. Thus we read:

"From this point of view the new law, by establishing individual proprietorship of land, will become a powerful agent in the dissolution of the ancient régime and will clear the way, in the course of one or two generations, for a serious shaking up of the Russian Empire, and its immemorial institutions, far more serious, indeed, than anything we have witnessed during the last three years."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY'S ANGEL OF DOMESTIC PEACE.
—*Lustige Blaetter* (Berlin).



GERMANY'S REAL PERIL.
—*Pasquino* (Turin).



MICHEL'S MONEY-BOXES.
GERMAN PEASANT—"These strong boxes are magnificent, but how am I ever going to fill them?" —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

GERMAN WORRIES IN CARTOON.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MINERALS AS FOOD

IF asked to enumerate the principal classes of foods, the ordinary reader might possibly say "meats, vegetables, and cereals." If he had read up somewhat on dietetics he might reply, "nitrogenous foods and carbohydrates." If asked where the minerals came in, he would be very likely to deny that these are foods at all. Yet Dr. Henry Reed Hopkins, president of the New York State Medical Society, says in an address printed in the *Buffalo Medical Journal* (January) that air, water, and the mineral salts are to be reckoned as foods of the first class, all others being relegated to the rear. Says Dr. Hopkins:

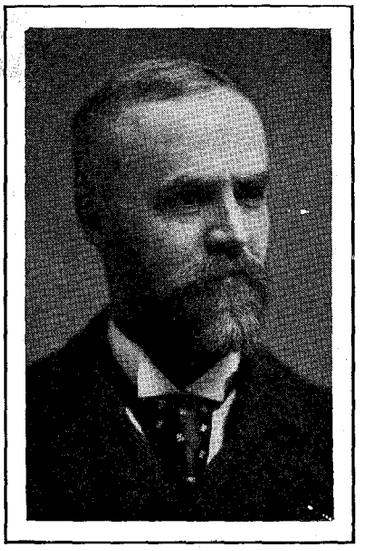
"When foods are classified and enumerated in the order of importance, the inorganic foods, the mineral nutrients, should stand in class one. As in the nutrition of plants the inorganic foods, the mineral nutrients, are the foods and there are no others; even so in the metabolism of animals these same foods are far and away more essential and more important than any others. . . . Perhaps it should be further observed here, that in thinking of classification of foods I am using the word in an inclusive and comprehensive sense, having in mind something of the relative importance of foods, of their intimate relation to life and to its manifestations, as sensation, growth, and repair, rather than having in mind the more accidental appearances of foods, whether they are solid or fluid, bulky or concentrated, or the like. I am thinking of classification which is inclusive and which is at least an effort to recognize in some reasonable degree the present state of knowledge as to the physico-chemistry of biology. . . . The facts which to my mind should compel us to include air and water in our list of foods, and should also give them a place at the head of that list, are found in a consideration of what are foods. What is a food? Let us listen to some definitions:

"Friedenwald and Ruhräh say: 'Food is matter that is taken into the body to supply nourishment, or to replace tissue waste.' Bergey quotes Dr. Atwater's definition of food as follows: 'Food is that which when taken into the body builds up its tissues and keeps them in repair, or which is consumed in the body to yield energy in the form of heat to keep it warm and create strength for its work.'

"Hutchinson says: 'A food may be defined as anything which when taken into the body is capable of either repairing its waste or furnishing it with material from which to produce heat or nervous and muscular work.' Harrington says: 'Foods may be said to include everything taken into the system capable of being utilized directly or indirectly to build up normal structure, repair waste, or produce energy in any form.' . . . . . .

"Again, it may be observed that the eminent writers are having in mind the essential fact that these food substances are taken into the system, and they treat as immaterial and non-essential the route to that system, be that route by nose and lungs, or be it by mouth and stomach. The destination, the system is the thing—the route is not material."

This being so, there is no doubt in Dr. Hopkins' mind that air and water are entitled to be called foods, and that they are incomparably the most important. Without air man dies very shortly; without water he can not survive long. But with air and water in abundance he can live for days, or even weeks, without any of those substances ordinarily accounted foods. Next to air and water in Dr. Hopkins' list come, not the compounds of carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen, but the mineral salts, regarded by some people as impurities rather than as proper constituents of the animal organism. To quote further:



DR. HENRY REED HOPKINS,
Who thinks we should place minerals first, instead of last, in importance as foods.

"In addition to the four great elements—oxygen, carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen—there are found in living tissues calcium, potassium, sodium, magnesium, and iron. These elements are found in combinations as phosphates, sulfates, carbonates, and chlorids. Of these inorganic substances it is to be noted that each one is essential and indispensable to animal life, as with the exception of sodium they are essential and indispensable to plant life. Observation has demonstrated that these substances are present in many of the articles upon which men depend for food, as mineral waters, in the cereals, in vegetables, and in fruits, and in all of the meats and other foods of animal origin. . . . Finally, experiments have demonstrated in plants and in animals alike that growth, repair of waste, and metabolic functions, life is impossible without the constantly renewed presence and physico-chemical activities of these substances."

But, if we grant Dr. Hopkins' thesis, what does it teach us? This, he says: that we have, in disease, foods of great power and advantage to fall back upon. The invalid who has plenty of fresh air, good water, and the needful mineral salts in proper proportions is not merely "taking medicine" or "undergoing treatment"; he is being fed, just as truly as if he were eating beefsteak and potatoes. Says the writer:

"In comparatively recent times distinct advance has been made in the diagnosis of the diseases of metabolism, and interesting paragraphs are devoted to the discussion of the evil results of the fermentation of the sugars and starches, and of the putrefaction of the albuminate food. I recall with gratitude the comfort which came to me with my notions as to the value of the mineral nutrients, that at least these foods would neither ferment nor putrefy. It is possible that you may not be much imprest by these, the negative virtues of the mineral nutrients, but the longer I study the evils of fermentation and putrefaction, of neurasthenia gastrocolonica, the more I am persuaded that foods free from these dangers have a wide range of opportunity for usefulness. . . . . .

"We already know that each food has its minimum, its medium, and its maximum, and we are slowly learning that the misuse of foods, by under use, or by over use, is an important factor in the production of disease. I have the most positive conviction that a more thorough knowledge of the rôle of the mineral nutrients—salts in metabolism—will throw important light upon the causation, the prevention, and the treatment of rickets, scurvy, anemia, chlorosis, tuberculosis, diabetes, calculus, myositis ossificans, angiosclerosis, or morbid conditions involutional in character."

THE AGE OF ALUMINUM—The recent great fall in the price of this metal has set the calculators hunting for new uses to which it may profitably be put. As the present price is nearly that of copper, it is natural that comparisons should be made between the two metals. It has been found possible to increase the strength and hardness of aluminum greatly by compressing it, and it has been proposed in several countries to strike coins of it; but the most immediate use will probably be in long electric conductors. It has been figured out, we are told in *La Nature* (Paris, January 2) that, taking into account the greater resistance of aluminum, the same conducting power may be obtained with that metal for about 57 per cent. of the cost with copper—an expense that is increased by features of the installation to about 60 per cent. Says the paper just named:

"Under these conditions, it has already been decided that all the electric wiring for the Nancy exposition of 1909 shall be in aluminum, and an investigating-committee appointed in Germany is just about, it is said, to present a report favorable to that metal. We

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

may therefore expect a conflict between the two metals, which will be all the livelier in that the world's output of copper is notably increasing."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGINES FOR AEROPLANES

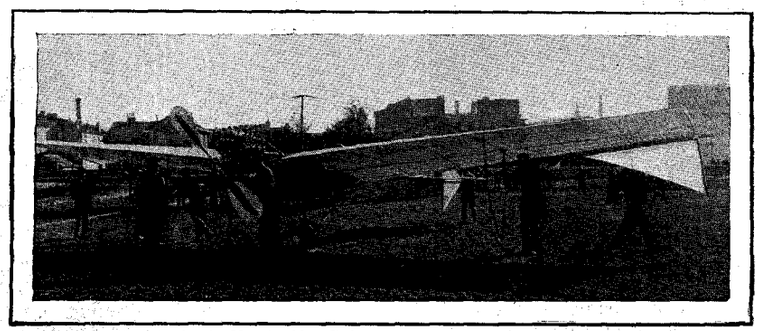
NOTHING could show more clearly the confidence felt by practical men that there is to be much use of aeroplanes, or at least much experimenting with them, than the attention now being given by designers and builders of motors to the development of engines suitable for driving these machines through the air. It used to be thought that progress could be made only by decreasing the weight of the motor per horse-power. Recent tests have caused a change of opinion here, we are informed by W. F. Bradley and H. W. Perry in *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, January). Say these writers:

"Principally as the result of the successful work of Wilbur Wright in France, European aeronautical-motor engineers have begun to doubt the wisdom of their special researches in the direction of great power with light weight. Formerly it was generally believed that weight was one of the greatest obstacles to flight, and that the lighter the engine the better. When flights of a few yards were looked upon as marvels, there was doubtless some ground for this belief; but now that half a dozen men, on various types of machines, have flown for more than a mile, and the most expert of them have remained aloft for more than an hour, the need for featherweight motors is no longer felt.

"Wilbur Wright, undoubtedly the most successful of all aeroplanists, used in his flights in France last fall a gasoline-motor of greater weight and lower power than the engines of any of his foreign rivals, thus proving conclusively that it is not necessary to possess a special engine in order to fly. Altho the Wright power-plant can not be classed as an automobile engine, it is the least removed from motor-car standards of any aeronautical motor in existence. Its four separately cast, water-cooled cylinders have a bore of 4 inches and a stroke of 4½ inches, the normal engine speed being 1,100 revolutions per minute. This gives a normal rating of 30 horse-power. . . . One of the most distinctive features of this engine is that the fuel charge is supplied by direct injection. . . . . .

"In point of flights made, Henry Farman and Léon Delagrange must be classed as the most successful aeroplanists after Wilbur Wright. Both use aeroplanes built by Voisin Frères, fitted with eight-cylinder Antoinette engines. Levasseur, the designer of the Antoinette, has studied the light-weight engine longer than any other man, and, largely by reason of being first in the field, has had more success than any of his rivals. Levasseur works on the principle that the greater the number of cylinders the lower the weight per horse-power; no Antoinette engine has less than eight cylinders, and the more powerful have 16 and 24, the latter models having respectively two and three groups of eight cylinders on a special crank-case.

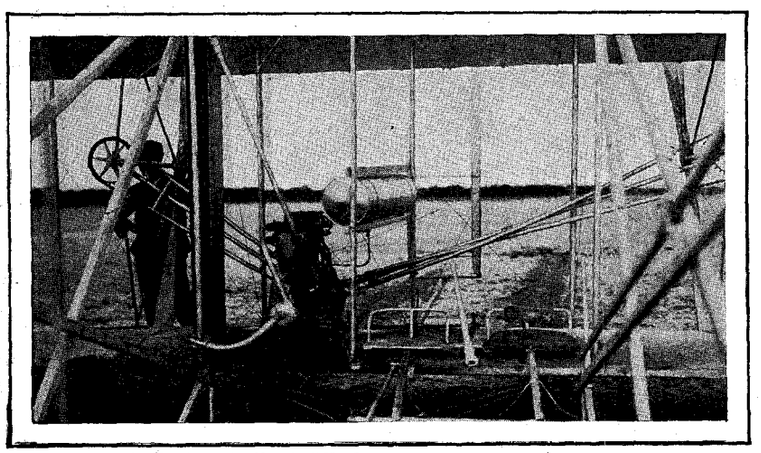
"It is the eight-cylinder, 50 horse-power engine, however, that is used on the Farman and Delagrange aeroplanes and also on most of those constructed by the Antoinette company. . . . It is noteworthy that the two most successful aeroplanes—the Wright and the Farman—both have water-cooled engines and direct injection of the charge. In each case the reasons given are a greater efficiency of the water-cooled over the air-cooled engine, and a greater certainty of obtaining regular running by direct injection than by the use of a carbureter. . . . When first applied to aeroplanes, the Antoinette engines were fitted with a small water-tank carrying two or three pints of water in addition to that in the jackets. As longer and longer flights have become possible, greater provision has had to be made for continuous running of the engine. Water circulation is now assured in all the machines by means of a gear-driven pump."



By courtesy of "The Engineering Magazine," New York.

THE ANTOINETTE MONOPLANE FITTED WITH ANTOINETTE MOTOR.

The designer, Levasseur, is standing in shirt-sleeves under the right wing. Note the boat-shaped body with plain tube radiator along the side.



By courtesy of "The Engineering Magazine," New York.

POWER-PLANT AND DRIVING-MECHANISM OF WILBUR WRIGHT'S AEROPLANE.

The first among the large European firms of automobile constructors to pay especial attention to the light-weight explosion motor for aeroplanes appears to be that of Renault. The Renault aero-engine, rated at 45 horse-power, has, we are told, eight air-cooled cylinders arranged in V form, and a carbureter similar in principle to the one used on the touring-cars, the Renault engineers believing that the slight gain in weight from using direct injection is nullified by the increased consumption of fuel. Ignition, too, follows motor-car practise. We read further:

"Excluding the many engines which have been designed, built, and run for a certain length of time on the testing-block only, Robert Esnault-Pelterie has the honor of producing the most original and at the same time the lightest engine ever used for aerial work. The Esnault-Pelterie is not a light engine by reason of careful selection and skilful working of metals, but because of its peculiar design. . . . The principal use of the Esnault-Pelterie engine has been on an aeroplane designed by its inventor which is commonly known as the R. E. P. There is no transmission, for the four-bladed propeller is mounted direct on the crank-shaft and revolves without any intermediate gearing at the engine speed.

"It would be possible to extend the list of aeronautical engines almost indefinitely, for the number of aeroplanes and special aero-engines constructed in Europe appears to be almost unlimited. Those that have actually been used for aerial navigation, however, are exceedingly few, and those that are capable of being used, in their present condition, still fewer. . . . . .

"Aside from the Wright brothers' aeroplanes, the only heavier-than-air machines that have made fully authenticated successful flights in America up to this time of writing are the three biplane fliers built and flown by the Aerial Experiment Association at

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

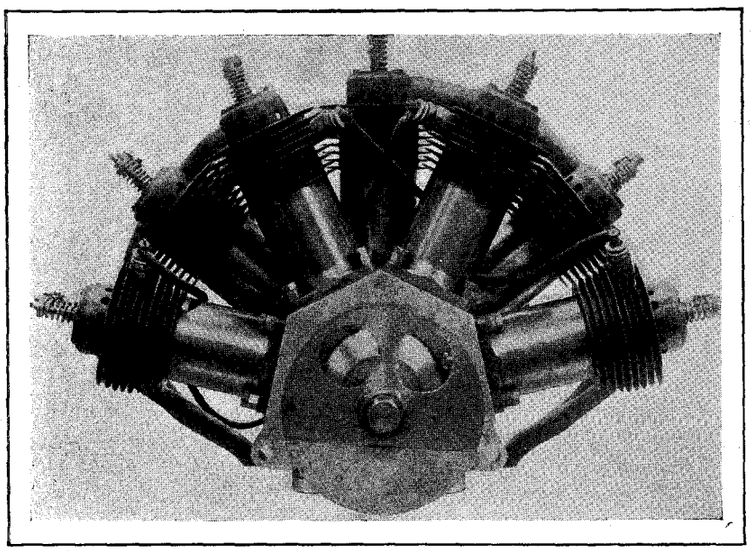
Hammondsport, N. Y. These are known as the *Red Wing*, the *White Wing*, and the *June Bug*, or as 'Aerodromes' Nos. 1, 2, and 3. The engine used in all three of these machines is the Curtiss air-cooled gasoline motor. . . . . .

"Air-ship engines of one and two cylinders are also built at Hammondsport on the same lines as motorcycle engines. They are furnished in 3 and 7 horse-power sizes, while the four-cylinder motors are made in both air-cooled and water-cooled models of 15, 20, 25, and 50 horse-power, and the eight-cylinder V engines in air-cooled type only, of 30 and 40 horse-power.

"It is indicative of the activity in aeronautical lines in America that more than 50 such engines were built last year by a single company, and that in Dubuque, Ia., a company that has been building automobiles for a number of years has this year brought out a light engine of 36 horse-power for aeronautical use."

ARE JEWS IMMUNE TO ALCOHOL?

IT seems to be a fact that Jews are less affected by alcoholism than other races, and it has been thought that this is the result of some sort of racial immunity. Dr. L. Cheinisse, who discusses the matter in *La Semaine Médicale* (Paris, December 23), concludes that it is rather due to social and religious conditions. This is not the only kind of immunity attributed to those of Hebrew race. The author notes that Bordier in his "Medical Geography" (Paris, 1884) ascribes to them, altho without exact demonstration, immunity to plague, dysentery, typhus, and malaria, and explains that the Jews, especially in the Middle Ages, when these beliefs first arose, were a sedentary, calm people, going abroad little and living a retired, hygienic life. This, Dr. Cheinisse remarks, is not really "immunity" at all, any more than the relatively small number of women killed by lightning entitles us to conclude that the female organism is "immune" to the electric discharge.



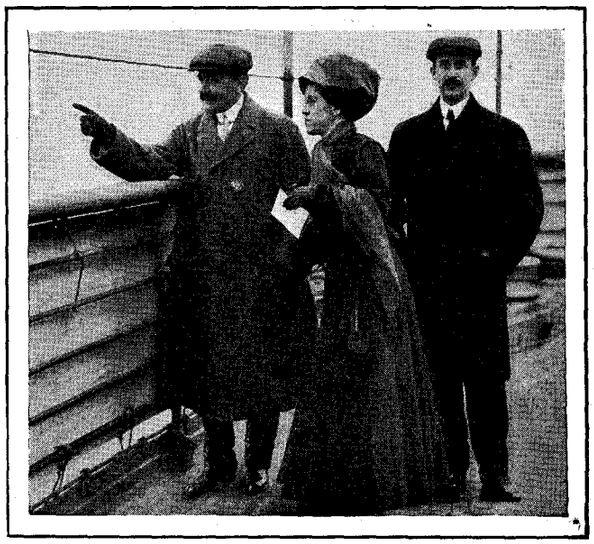
By the courtesy of "The Engineering Magazine," New York.

ROBERT ESNAULT-PELTERIE (R. E. P.) SEVEN-CYLINDER ENGINE
With valve-operating mechanism removed.

The immunity of Jews to alcoholism is likewise apparent, he thinks, rather than real. He says:

"It is incontestable that the surprizing vitality of the Jewish race, which has enabled it to resist victoriously, during so many centuries, such bitter persecutions, must be attributed, before all else, to their characteristic habits of temperance. . . . According to some authors, the influence of race has much more to do with this than that of religion; the Jews must possess, they think, a sort of hereditary immunity to the narcotic poisons, and in particular to alcoholic beverages, so that these provoke in them only a slight excitation and not a profound poisoning of the organism. To this must be added the influence exerted by hygienic conditions of life.

"Without contesting the rôle of this second cause, we believe that the rarity of alcoholism among the Jews depends much more on social factors than on racial influence. In 1878, Samuelson, in his monograph on alcoholism, thought that the phenomenon in



AN INTERESTING AERO GROUP.

Orville Wright with his sister and Mr. McCoy, president of the Aero Club of the United States, on the liner at Plymouth, Eng.

question might be attributed to two causes: (1) The Jews form generally a small, very compact community; and because of this intimate cohesion and of their isolation from the rest of the population, they are distinguished by very rigorous customs; (2) they never adopt occupations necessitating great physical effort. The same author remarks that among Jews of the higher classes, who do not keep so rigorously aloof from the Christians, and who are inclined to free themselves from their traditions, he does not observe the same abstinence that prevails among the lower classes. This fact is particularly worthy of note because it squares perfectly with recent observations. Thus, Fishberg has shown that, in New York, Jews of the younger generation, who assimilate their habits to their environment more easily, are allowing themselves more and more to fall under the influence of alcohol. And on the other hand . . . Zadoc-Kahn notes a considerable difference between Jews who have recently come to Paris and those who have lived there long; here also alcoholism spares the Jews only when they remain loyal to their traditional precepts.

"All these facts prove that the slight development of alcoholism among Jews, far from being due to some mysterious immunity of the race, depends on social conditions, and above all on the close cohesion of the Jews, engendered and cemented by long centuries of persecution. The church exerts a preventive force on suicide, but this, says Durkheim, is not because it preaches to man respect for his own person, but 'because it is a society.' Now, Judaism generally has preserved, up to the present time, that character of a collective and social bond, which the other religious bodies have lost somewhat; and it is this very force of cohesion and concentration of the religious community that preserves the great mass of the Jews from alcoholism. But wherever the traditional bonds are loosened, we see at once a fissure opened by the alcoholic contagion, which slips into the environment, formerly absolutely refractory to it."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW TO LIGHT A ROOM—Many a poorly lighted room, says *Popular Electricity* (Chicago), can be easily remedied by changing the light-fixtures or repapering. It was formerly the custom, the writer remarks, to blame the oil, or the gas, or the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

electricity if there were dark shadows in the room or if the light failed to dispel the evening darkness. Now it has been proven that these same rooms, be they at the home or the office or the store, can be made almost as light as day with even less candle-power than before. We read:

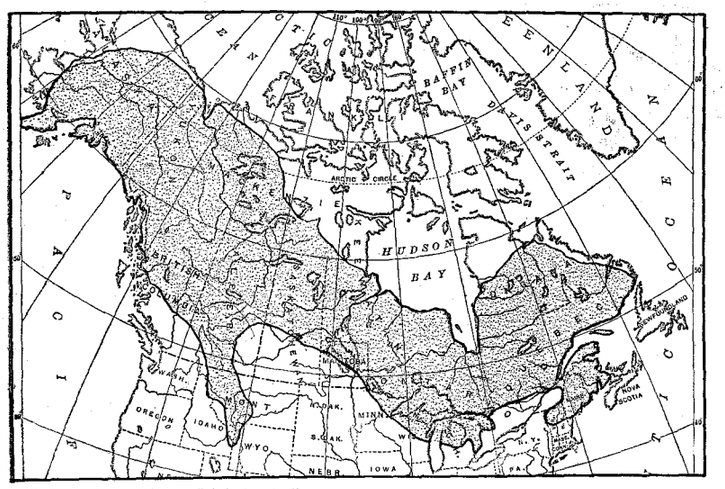
"A wall-paper which will 'absorb' light is the greatest enemy to artificial light in the home. An illuminant is powerless to light a room if the color of the walls absorbs most of the rays. Illuminating engineers claim that a white wall will reflect 50 per cent. of light, whereas a red wall-paper will reflect only 15 per cent. A light buff or yellow will reflect 45 per cent.; a dark brown about 12.5 per cent. A light apple-green wall-paper will reflect 40 per cent.; a dark green will give us 15 per cent. Dark wood trimmings absorb light; white wood reflects it. Velvets, chintzes, burlaps, will also absorb light; so will wall-paper, whatever its color, but a tinted-surface wall reflects the light. The wall-paper pattern is not only one of the greatest of all known absorbers of light, but it also has a bad effect on nerves and eyes. The plainer the wall-paper the better for nerves and eyesight, and the smoother the surface the more light it will reflect. In selecting wall-paper the way the room faces must also be taken into consideration. Those rooms facing north and east require lighter colored papers than do rooms facing south and west. Care in the selection of tints and wall-paper will not only lead to a better and a cheaper artificial light, but will protect the eyesight, and save nerves and tempers."

TO FILL CANADA WITH YAKS

IN that delightful work, "The Bad Child's Book of Beasts," Hilaire Belloc sings:

"As a friend of the children, commend me the yak;
You will find it exactly the thing.
It will carry and fetch; you can ride on its back
Or lead it about with a string."

Altho some of the qualities here attributed to the yak are doubtless imaginary, the second line appears to be truth as well as poetry. In a contribution to *Country Life in America* (New York, February), entitled "The Yak—A North American Opportunity," Ernest Thompson Seton assures us that the animal really is "exactly the thing" for Canada and Alaska. There exists in America, he points out, a vast belt of unsettled country extending from Atlantic to Pacific, from Maine through Canada to Alaska, about 4,000 by 500 miles, which would be suited to cattle-raising were its winters not so severe. Here, he tells us, is the yak's chance; for this animal is able to withstand the cold of just such regions as this. Says Mr. Seton:

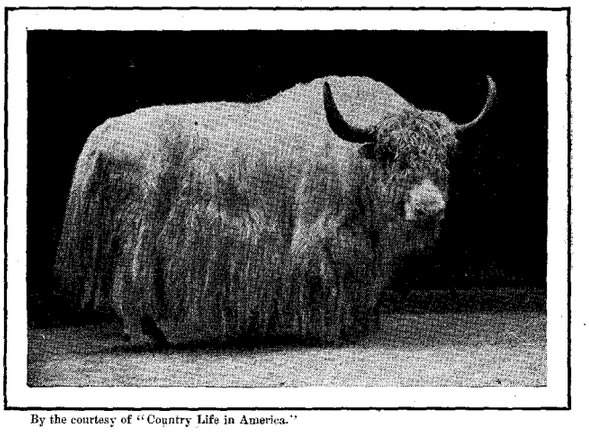


By the courtesy of "Country Life in America."

THE "YAK BELT."

The natural range of the yak would lie chiefly in Canada and Alaska, but would include portions of the northern tier of States.

"With four months of hard frost and deep snow the ordinary range cattle can not thrive, so that practically the north limit of cattle-ranching, without winter-housing and feeding, is the south limit of the so-called Canadian fauna—not the south boundary of



By the courtesy of "Country Life in America."

THE COAT IS SO THICK AND LONG AS TO BE A PROTECTION AGAINST BOTH COLD AND WOLVES.

Canada, but a line crossing from the south end of Lake Winnipeg to the north Saskatchewan, then southward along the Rockies into the United States.

"Reference to the map shows that this area is at least equal in size to all the cattle-ranges hitherto utilized in America. At present, however, it is in a primitive condition, not turned to productive use except on the edges by lumbermen, and in general by a few trappers and Indians who need not be interfered with by any stock-raising enterprise.

"Attempts to utilize this cold range have not been wanting. The American buffalo and its various crosses with the long-haired cattle of the Highlands have been tried, but so far without satisfactory results, chiefly because of the unmanageable nature of the buffalo. It is unreliable in temper, almost impossible to drive, and ever ready to stampede in the wrong direction.

"A better solution of the problem is offered us ready-made in Asia, where they have precisely the same conditions to face. The yak or woolly ox (*Bos grunniens*, Linn.) has been formed by nature for the northern ranges and has long been domesticated by man, so that the work of adapting and subduing it is already done. . . . Its native haunts are the snow-clad rocky hillsides and bare mountains of Tibet, even up to 20,000 feet above the sea, going higher, as some think, than any other animal. But experiments show that it thrives equally well near sea-level, as at Shanghai, Nice, Paris, Antwerp, and Woburn Park in England, as well as in the London Zoological Gardens.

"Its native food is a coarse wiry grass (whence one of its names, *poëphagus*), or grass-eater, but the experiments at Woburn Abbey and at the London Zoo show that it will eat anything that common cattle will eat, and that it thrives equally well on stuff that in the barnyard would be thought very poor fodder indeed.

"In size the yak resembles common cattle. Prejevalsky says the bulls are five to six feet high at the shoulder and weigh 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, but the accounts of various other authors would suggest a much greater weight. In build it is like a common ox, with the hump of a bison, but the distinguishing feature of this cold-ranger is its coat. On the upper parts generally it is three or four inches long and but little thicker than that of a well-furred Highland bull, but it lengthens on the sides, till the throat, shoulders, belly, and hams are covered with a dense hairy fringe that reaches nearly to the ground. The tail is so enormously bushy, and with the hairy fringes is such a generous covering for the hocks, that it is difficult to see how any wolf could hamstring a yak. Thus its remarkable coat affords it an ample protection from flies in summer, frost in winter, and wolves all the time. . . . . .

"The near affinity of this animal with the common cattle is shown by the fact that it can be readily crossed with any of the domestic breeds. It is particularly fond of rugged hillside pastures where it scrambles among the rocks like a goat, or grows fat on miserable

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

wiry grass among which European stock would starve. The country along the north shore of Lake Superior would make a veritable Happyland for the yak."

The matter, Mr. Seton goes on to tell us, is not to be allowed to rest on a theoretical basis. He himself has called the attention of the Canadian Government to the opportunity, and he has been given authority to test the matter practically. He says:

"I found no difficulty in getting a sympathetic hearing on the yak question from the very-much-alive authorities at Ottawa. I was asked to solve the question of getting a small herd to begin with, as well as full information on methods of management.

"My opportunity for the last I recognized when on a visit to Woburn Abbey where for so many years this animal has been successfully bred. The whole scheme was still further advanced when, on hearing the details of the proposed introduction, his Grace the Duke of Bedford, with characteristic generosity, presented to the Canadian Government a herd of six fine yaks to be the breeding start for the enterprise.

"These are to be handled first by the experimental farm at Ottawa. Their number will be increased by fresh importations as soon as experience shows that it is justified. Ultimately breeding-stock will be sent to each of the Western and Northern State experimental stations, and thus in time we hope to effect a conquest of that great stock range which lies between the especial domains of the common cattle and the reindeer, and which at present is lying idle."

WHERE AMERICA LAGS BEHIND

PRACTICALLY every one of the improved light-sources recently introduced into this country were developed and brought into practical use in Europe years ago, we are told by a writer in *The Illuminating Engineer* (New York, January). In spite of our pride in being up-to-date, we Americans, he assures us, have been surprizingly backward in the matter of improvements in lighting. As a special instance, the writer takes the flaming arc-lamp. He says:

"The flaming arc-lamp was worked out to a high degree of perfection, and had reached a very extensive commercial development in Germany before it was even seen in this country; and when it did first appear, it was looked upon as a sort of spectacular contrivance, which might be a nine-days' wonder as a theatrical advertising sign. As such its success was instant, and its use grew at an astonishing rate. In the course of time it began to dawn upon illuminating engineers and others interested in practical illumination that this newcomer in the field must be taken seriously as a commercial light-source. The fact that the city of Berlin has for some time used no other electric street illumination than flaming arcs—some five thousand being in service; that other German cities are installing them as rapidly as possible; that they have been recommended as the result of a special investigation on the subject of street-lighting for use in the principal thoroughfares in London, is beginning to make some impression upon those responsible for street-lighting in this country; and altho the remarkable fact remains that there is not as yet a single installation for this purpose in the United States to-day, there are a number of cities which have the matter under careful consideration.

"The characteristics of the flaming arc which recommend it to consideration are its enormously high efficiency—from six to eight times that of the carbon arc—its very much lower intrinsic brilliance (which means freedom from glare), and a better color of light. The two offsetting disadvantages are the necessity for more frequent trimming, and a natural distribution which is theoretically less advantageous than that of the common form of arc-lamp in use to-day."

The first of these disadvantages, the writer goes on to say, may possibly be entirely overcome; in fact, a lamp of this type which has a long life and high efficiency has appeared in England. The second can be overcome to a considerable degree by placing the lamps two or three times higher than the present arc-lamps. He goes on:

"In streets that are free from the obstruction of trees—a condition which exists in all busy thoroughfares—the placing of the lamps higher is a decided advantage, as it removes them farther from the line of vision."

A PLAGUE IN THE AIR

THE accompanying remarkable picture of a flight of locusts, which is taken from *The Illustrated London News* (January 9) gives a clearer idea of this pest than would pages of description. The photograph was made in South Africa, where the locust plague, instead of coming semioccasionally, as in our own Middle West, must be looked for at comparatively short intervals. Says the paper just named:

"South Africa suffers periodically from swarms of locusts, altho much has been done with a view to getting rid of the pests. The Mattei system has been tested, for instance, and many thousands of the insects have been killed while yet wingless. This system is based on the knowledge that the locusts can not surmount a smooth surface. Canvas screens are set up across the road taken by the swarm, and at intervals pits are dug below these. The locusts, checked by the smooth canvas, turn, march along the line of the canvas, fall into the pits, and are crusht by the weight of those of their kind who follow them. When a pit is almost full, earth is piled upon it. Further, eggs are destroyed whenever found; and endeavor has been made to inoculate insects with disease, the idea being that the cannibal practises of the locust will cause such disease to spread with devastating rapidity."

A CLOUD OF LOCUSTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ICE CAVERNS IN GREENLAND—It is well known, says *Cosmos* (Paris, January 2), that during the warm season water from the melting of glacier ice runs down through the crevasses to the lower end of the glacier, where, making a way for itself, it forms a river underneath the ice. In the Arctic regions this phenomenon sometimes assumes extraordinary importance. Says this paper:

"The Danish expedition of Mylius-Ericksen, to the northeast coast of Greenland, discovered and explored there immense caverns formed in this way. They were more than a mile and a quarter long and 65 feet high. When the cold season returns, the rivers that form these caves cease to flow, but the caverns remain in their majesty, ready to receive the new streams that will start when the ice begins to melt again."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CHRISTIAN AND OTHER SOCIALISM

IT used to be averred by extreme teachers of Socialism that Christianity was essentially a Socialistic system and that the Founder of the Christian religion was a Socialist. This theory has been denied by both Socialists and Christian teachers and preachers. What nowadays is called Christian Socialism in France is merely a society for the amelioration of the social condition of the laboring classes on Christian lines. A clear statement of the work attempted by this highly useful organization is given by a French clergyman of Paris, Abbé Paul Naudet, in *The International*, a London monthly published in the interests of political and social reform. Mr. Naudet is a specialist and edits *La Justice Sociale* (Paris). In the present article he clearly distinguishes between the aims of "Christian Socialists and the other Socialist groups." On this point he speaks as follows:

"The aims of the latter may be essentially summarized under the three following heads:

"(1) Complete or partial transfer of the private ownership of the means of production to the ownership of the community.

"(2) The conquest of political power by the working-class.

"(3) International action by the working-class in the war against existing order, to overthrow it, if necessary, by violent means.

"On the other hand, Christian Socialists demand:

"(1) Retention of private property, but a modification of it in the spirit of the Gospel.

"(2) Reconstitution of all social relations on the basis of occupation, with equal consideration for all classes.

"(3) International legislation for the protection of labor, and union of all socially minded persons in various countries to promote the peaceful alteration of our social system.

"The differences between the two sets of ideas are obviously so great that a confusion of identity is quite excluded, altho it should be conceded on the other hand that the two will meet very often in practise, and that they will adopt, if not the same theoretical attitude, at any rate the same proposals for the solution of many concrete social problems. But this can only be a source of satisfaction for all those members of the two parties who have most at heart the practical improvement of affairs and the diminution of existing misery."

He thus states the idea held by Christian Socialists with regard to property:

"The very basis of the present system is a threefold injustice: a violation of natural right, because in the midst of our Christian civilization many people can not earn a physical livelihood; a violation of historical right, because they are robbed of the comfort of their fathers; a violation of Christian right, because social misery reacts upon moral problems and hinders the satisfactory development of spiritual life. Christian Socialism can not recognize the absolute nature of property in the spirit of Roman law as being compatible with the principles of Christianity. Thomas Aquinas said, every owner can only be regarded among us as a kind of steward of the wealth entrusted to him, and it is his duty to manage it in the interests of the community, in the name and on behalf of the only real owner, God himself.

"It is written in the Bible, and the words show with absolute clearness the social view of the conception of wealth, 'When thou cuttest down thine harvest in thy field and hast forgot a sheaf in the field, thou shalt not go again to fetch it; it shall be for the stranger, for the fatherless, and for the widow.' By this it is clearly stated how in the spirit of the religious idea property is charged with a mortgage in favor of the community."

The full development of Christian Socialism is foreseen in such form as this:

"Wages boards composed of delegates of workmen and employers should be established by statute, to settle conditions of labor and prevent labor conflicts. The trade-unions will have to provide for the technical training of young workmen, and later they must undertake to guarantee to the consumer the non-injurious quality of articles manufactured. Finally, in some remoter future the opportunity must be given to them of organizing themselves into associations of producers, and of taking under their own control the instruments of production. Even for political life new prospects are disclosed from this organization on the basis of employments. A senate composed of the representatives of trade-unions and associations of producers paying attention to economic problems rather than political wars may take the place of our present political representative bodies, and relieve us of empty but injurious party struggles."

Abbé Naudet and his party are aiming at an intellectual and religious, as well as an economic, amelioration of the toilers' lot. Thus he tells us:

"We hope that a development of social relations in the above-mentioned spirit will not only put an end to physical misery, but will smooth the way for a new intellectual and religious culture of humanity; that the classes of the population which to-day languish in so many ways under the yoke of misery that they can not apply themselves to any higher spiritual interests, will feel impelled under a new social system to give absorbing attention to the problems of morality and the intellect, and thus in the ultimate resort to the problems of religion also. We believe, therefore, that the realization of the Christian Socialist ideal is bound up with the best interests of religion and the Christian Church."

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS ON THE CLEVELAND MOVEMENT

SOMETHING like skepticism if not direct opposition is seen in the religious press respecting the Cleveland movement of trying to "live like Christ." Yet the young people of that city finished so successfully their experimental two weeks that they pledged themselves on January 17 to continue to live during the rest of their natural lives as nearly as possible like Christ. In a meeting called together to hear reports, fifty persons told of their experiences of two weeks, says a Cleveland dispatch to the New York *Sun*. "All say that to attempt to live like Christ is easy and that for one who tries faithfully at least partial success is sure." When Mr. W. D. Price, who instigated the movement, asked for volunteers, "all in the vast audience arose and agreed to consecrate themselves to the attempt to live as Christ would live, and when to this was added a pledge to bend every effort to make the movement world-wide no one refused." It was reported that the Rev. C. A. Eaton, who recently left Mr. Rockefeller's church to accept a call in New York, had promised to do his best to establish the movement in the Eastern city.

The Episcopal Recorder (Philadelphia) does not "wish to appear as criticizing any effort made in the right direction," but it declares that the "implications of this campaign" are not at all to its liking. Further:

"We find ourselves asking questions concerning it which show how it may be viewed by outsiders. Is the religion of Jesus still upon its trial in the sense that young people are to see whether the divine life can be lived? If these young Christians are just beginning a two weeks' trial of living 'as Jesus would were he upon earth,' what have they been doing up to this time? Are we to conclude that they have been playing at religion, and that now they are going to begin in earnest? Is the Christian religion an imitation of Jesus? Is it not rather the gradual unfolding of the life of Christ implanted in the heart when it is born from above by the power of the Holy Ghost? Is not this whole effort a case of religious priggishness? Does not the heralding of it tend to defeat its very purpose?"

The Chicago *Interior* (Congregationalist) looks upon movements like this one as "unusually vivid illustrations of the essential religiousness of our times," yet it goes on in a tone of dubiousness to say this:

"The conventional expressions of religion do not prosper well in many places, but any unconventional proposition that works back into the lives of men till it actually touches the inherent

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

human craving after God, awakens the liveliest response. There is honest reason of joy in all this, yet there is to it this tragic side—that for the most part such sensational religious experiments soon prove themselves incapable of sustaining for long the vague spiritual aspirations that gather about them, and men's souls, still unsatisfied, wander off after some newer and perhaps still more bizarre idea, or worse still, drop back into a cynical and blasé lethargy.

"Such, we fear, will be the result of Cleveland's extraordinary experience—altho we should gladly hear otherwise—for it is plain that the criterion which has been set up there for the regulation of conduct is an illusory standard and can not permanently satisfy those who pursue it. The conditions of civilization in which the Master lived are so utterly different from those of our own time that all attempts to transfer his figure bodily to the walks and ways of modern life must prove merely exercises of the imagination, often interesting, sometimes illustrative, perhaps, but never authoritative and occasionally misleading. The effort becomes at once pathetic and ludicrous when it descends to disputation over such conundrums as whether Jesus would patronize a fashionable hotel or wear a frock coat."

The Standard (Baptist, Chicago) sees "something of the pathetic in this movement." We read:

"No Christian can look with anything but approval upon an undertaking of this kind, when real and marked by thoughtfulness. We are in no danger of emphasizing, unduly, the necessity of living honestly, justly, forgivingly. In far too great a measure Christian people content themselves with believing something about Jesus. Just here is the pathos of the situation. Why should it be necessary for Christian people to bind themselves to live as Jesus would have them for the space of two weeks? Why two weeks? This effort is of the very essence of the Christian religion. No man can be a Christian in any true sense who does not set himself to the task of meeting the mind of Christ in his words and deeds and choices. It is a pitiful thing that Christian men and women should feel it necessary to band themselves together in an effort to realize that which is a vital part of discipleship."

"Ridiculous" was the term applied by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Boff, administrator of the Cleveland diocese, to the "Live-Like-Jesus" movement, reports *The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland):

"'Ridiculous,' repeated the veteran priest, with emotion. 'I will not call it anything worse, but it is all wrong. These men and women are either Christians and are attempting to live as they are commanded by the Scriptures to live and will get their heavenly reward accordingly, or they are not following divine commands and will get their punishment.

"'It's one thing or the other; there's no middle ground. Living two weeks as Jesus would live, or the announcement that they will try to do it, is of no avail. As I said before, it's simply ridiculous. All these things are the direct result of conditions that have been coming about during the past quarter century. The people of Cleveland are not what they were twenty-five years ago. I have been a priest here fifty years. I have had the opportunity to observe.

"'Rules of living have become too lax. There is a woful tendency to doubt the divinity of Jesus Christ, and all the sins that flesh is heir to follow in this path of unbelief. Take away that rock upon which the Christian faith is built and you have nothing remaining. I will go still further and say that if we eliminate the divinity of Christ we are all fools.

"'Granting that divinity, we must follow his commands. Not one day, not two weeks, nor for any other period of time, but throughout our lives. We hear too much to-day about the ease of the Christian life. Certain ministers preach it from their pulpits. They want to please the people. The easy religion with two weeks of uprightness is no religion at all.'"

The Central Christian Advocate (Pittsburg) observes:

"Already there are plans for a national movement. As to that, we would advise caution, slow and orderly growth lest an impulse that may be born from above should be degraded into hysteria, into bigoted dogmatism, and the demands of cranks and zealots without knowledge or self-control. After all, such vows are well taken in solitude of silence, where the self-examination may be searching and particular, where the soul may count the cost in temper, charity, forgiveness, kindliness, as well as outward show."

FORCING YOUNG PASTORS TO MARRY

A YOUNG pastor suggests that the marriage question may be an important reason why young men hold off from the ministry—not because they fear to enter the married state on an inadequate salary, but because they resent the tyrannous demand of the churches that the pastor must marry, whatever the provision they make for his support. The writer, who remains anonymous, gives his experience in *Success Magazine* (February). He has been three and one-half years in the ministry and has held pastorates in New Jersey and New England. At the outset of his ministerial life he was "just twenty-one and poor." He was offered "$350 a year—and a 'donation'" for his first call, but he was asked to "come as a married man." He did not accede to the suggestion and was finally engaged "conditionally." He succeeded in pleasing his flock and was afterward engaged for a year. But—

"The committee, while expressing appreciation of my ministry, could not depart without a covert hint that the church would count it a favor if I would marry. During all the succeeding months of my pastorate this thought was kept constantly before me. If I made a call I was sure to be reminded of that empty parsonage that ought to be occupied.

"However, I endeavored to ignore such suggestions, and, by faithful attention to the work of the pulpit and the general needs of my parish, reconciled the people to an unmarried pastor. Finally a field opening to me in New England, it seemed wiser for me to conclude my New Jersey pastorate.

"Here again I met the marriage question. The church over which I am at present pastor wrote to me as follows: 'The people are unanimous in calling you, but make one condition, *i.e.*, we would like to have you bring a wife.' The church was at the time giving a salary of $400 per year and a donation! I told the church that under such conditions I could not consider the pastorate. After more or less correspondence had passed between us, I was engaged (provisionally), the contract being determined at the will of either party. I had been here but six months when a vote was passed to extend to me a call to remain as pastor for another year. A committee accordingly called upon me, stating that the church was well pleased with my work and had no criticisms to make, but that some of the people were anxious to know whether I intended to marry during the year!"

The pastor replied with some spirit that his business with them concerned the work of the pastorate, and he refused to yield to a "prying public." The work of his church moves along without friction, he says, but there is still a tendency to regard him as shirking a manifest duty in remaining single. He goes on:

"Many an adroit attempt to discover whether I am becoming 'unduly infatuated with any of the fair sex' I must meet with a smile, while inwardly indignant at the impertinent espionage of it all. Many are there, also, to give unsought and unwelcome advice in regard to 'the minister's manifest duty to marry' in order to insure himself against unwise entanglements.

"Can a human being endure such things without feeling his blood boil? These covert insinuations that one is not to be trusted unless married would be insulting, to say the least, even to a layman. I believe the average minister to be a man of high moral ideals, who has entered his profession not for its financial benefits, but because he feels himself called of God. It is a hard and oftentimes little appreciated work, at best. The minister must often enough face real issues without being called upon to meet false ones, such as I affirm is the one under discussion.

"My predecessor in this parish was informed upon application to the parish committee, that only a married man would be considered. He married; and began an uphill struggle on a salary of $400 a year. In order to make both ends meet he had to devote much of his time to outside issues, which policy was detrimental to his pulpit work and unsatisfactory to the parishioners, who did not see him in their homes as often as they thought they ought. What would you have? A man must support his wife, and these people insist upon the wife! It is easy to see that under such conditions the pastorate was a failure, as it could hardly help being. My friend left the place and, I fear, the ministry. Am I overdoing the situation? I have no doubt that it seems so to the uninitiated; but I invite any doubter to make a canvass of the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

rural parishes of his State with a view to ascertaining the attitude of the people toward this issue.

"I have thus far served in country pastorates where the pastoral work perhaps outweighs that of the pulpit. My people have been scattered and hard to reach. I contend that my position as a single man presents immense advantages. First, I am enabled to live within my income, which a pastor (of all men) should do. Second, I am enabled to mingle with my people with a greater freedom, and, being able thus to carry the religious element into many homes that would not otherwise receive it, my church feels the effect in a broader and deeper activity.

"Surely I am not at fault when I say that the success of a man's work does not depend upon the possession of a wife, but upon his fitness for the work.

"Perhaps I have said enough, but, as there is, to-day, a widespread discussion of the reason why young men do not enter the ministry as freely as of old, it occurred to me to suggest the possibility that an unwillingness to face the petty persecution in regard to matrimony, which seems to be quite general, might well deter a bashful man."

REVIVALS SCIENTIFICALLY ANALYZED

THE conviction is growing among thoughtful men that the typical religious revival has had its day. So at least writes the Rev. H. M. J. Klein in an important study of this phenomenon. Rejecting two of the three methods of interpretation, that is, "the exclusively supernatural" and "the exclusively pathological," he emphasizes the fruitful results that have, he thinks, been derived from the "scientific" interpretation. From this viewpoint he shows in *The Reformed Church Review* (Lancaster, Pa., January) that "the power of suggestion has been a great force in the production of revival experiences," since there is a "very complete correlation between the suggestibility of persons and their religious experiences." The striking psychic manifestations of revivals, he asserts, are "frequently simply of a hypnotic kind," and of this type he instances the manifestations of "power" under Wesley when men and women would cry out and fall unconscious. He takes the modern revival as an example of the "suggestion" coming from the revivalist:

"The expectation of people is wrought up by weeks of elaborate preparation. The attention is fixt on some one subject, hymns that do not call forth any thought are sung and resung, an appeal from a leader of undoubted magnetism follows, an appeal filled with vivid imagination and strong feeling, and the result is that the unstable element is at once in a state of mind favorable to suggestion. Then they are asked to do the very last thing that emotionally inclined persons ought to do, viz., to lay aside their will. Perfect self-surrender is asked for. Then the suggestion is made. 'Raise the hand! Rise! Rise!' Repetitious phrases are used. 'There's another.' 'One more saved.' 'See them coming.' Do we realize to what extent this whole method is a hypnotization of weak and recalcitrant wills? There are only too many passive suggestibles in the world with whom any implanted idea leads at once to impulsive fulfilment. This accounts for the large number of lapses among converts, and for the proportionately meager permanent results of revival effort. There are victims of suggestion who are converted and reconverted at every revival. There is much so-called conversion, which is really a hypnotic process that never touches ethical or spiritual life at all. When the temporary stimulation is removed the reaction comes. I wish space would permit me to quote the concrete confessions as given by Starbuck of those who were brought for the time under the sway of the excitement and the hypnotic influence of a revival and afterward when reaction and reflection came looked back on their experience with shame and repugnance. One of them called it a 'gold-brick deal.' This principle of hypnotic suggestion explains why often men of superficial character and ability have such mysterious influence over the revival crowd. Dr. Buckley wrote a few years ago an account of a noted criminal who by this same method caused almost an entire revival audience to be struck down under the influence of his sermon as tho by the power of God, and later confest himself to have been a mesmeric fraud.

"The employment of fear as the supreme motive has largely passed from the modern revival. The hypnotic feature has not passed away. The suggestibility highly wrought upon by the revivalist remains. Now, suggestion and the hypnotic process are not bad in themselves. But they are not in any sense a spiritual power. The phenomena produced by them are not special evidences of the immediate presence of God. They are functions of the human mind. The hypnotic process is not one of the highest functions of the mind, either. It is primarily an animal means of fascination. Davenport compares it to the power 'the feline employs upon the helpless bird, and the Indian medicine man upon the ghost-dance votary.' To use it upon susceptible women and little children is mentally, morally, and spiritually injurious. Suggestion will bless mankind only as it comes under the calm domination of reason and will."

There is often set in motion a converse influence of the mass on the individual, the writer shows; and in conditions like this, even the unsympathetic may be swept off their feet by crowd contagion. "It takes some time for the contagion to work. The revivalist does not expect much response during his first half-hour. But soon the growing pressure of the mass on the individual so contracts his consciousness to a single point that it takes less suggestion than usual to start an impulse." "What this nation needs, crazed as it is in many quarters by frenzied feeling that ever and anon bursts forth in mob and riot," says Dr. Klein, "is certainly not a method of religion that lacks the elements of rational self-restraint." There is a danger, he thinks, that people who get their religion by impulse rather than by rational control will in time get their political life in the same way. We read further:

"The conception of God's immanence, the principle of growth, the fundamental ethical relation of man to God, have all helped to bring about the conviction that God's method with men is that of building up intelligent volition through divine unfolding. They see that it is perilous to the whole cause of the Christian religion to take a relation as intensely practical and personal as religion ought to be and to look upon it in a superficial, mechanical, and magical fashion. The modern mind resents the obtrusiveness of the revival method. The relation of a man to his God is so deep, personal, intimate, and sacred a thing that the self-respecting man shrinks from dragging it out into the public gaze. No man of really fine feeling carries his heart upon his coat-sleeve or flaunts to the crowd the most sacred things in his own life, nor dare he find it in his heart to press or demand such a public revelation from others. A man who deeply reverences personality will not do that. The more deeply sensitive he is to the eternal significance of the religion of the considerate Jesus, the less will he be inclined to force his way into the secret recesses of another's heart. If there is one thing the man of fine grain dreads in himself and in others, it is this trifling play upon, this ruthless overriding of, the personality of another. A deepening sense is growing upon thoughtful men of the sacredness of the personal relation between a man and his God. It is not a thing for public gaze. It is not a question solved in a moment by the waving of a handkerchief. It is not a matter of unrestrained emotion or dramatic convulsion. The kingdom of God came not as the Jews expected through some cataclysmic stroke out of the sky. It came as the seed that bore first the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear. It grew as all fellowship grows, as all true relationships ripen. See how unobtrusively God works in human hearts! See how unobtrusively Jesus led men into the Kingdom! If we understand the method of Jesus aright it conforms to the truth promulgated by modern psychology that strong character appears normally in the growth of calm and disciplined habits of religion. The secret of the Kingdom lies in the little child and the principle of growth.

"With the passing away of the revival will evangelism disappear? By no means. A new type of evangelism will come. It will be the evangelism of Jesus. There will be less effort to gather immense crowds. It will know nothing of emotional stampeding. There will be no overriding of the will and the reason. There will be no obtrusive pressing of the sacred matter of man's relation to God under the spell of excitement or contagion. Its message will appeal not to fear, but to love, a love that is ethical and spiritual and that will inspire men to action. It will be social as well as individual."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

STRAUSS'S "DIN AND DIRT"

THE most recent biographer of Richard Strauss observed that his new opera, "Electra," would "probably show whether he is going to realize our best hopes or our worst fears." It would appear that doubt can no longer exist on this point. Dispatches from Dresden where the operatic version of Hoffmannsthal's "Electra" was produced on January 25, represent it as a "prodigious orchestral orgy." There is, says the dispatch to the New York *Times*, "nothing that can be called music in the score"; and so great is its sound and fury that it "makes superhuman demands upon the physical and mental powers of the singers and players charged with its interpretation." "Salome," which has returned to the New-York stage in the impersonation of Mary Garden, seems to be left in the shade in many respects, tho "as a stage work," we are told, "Electra" "does not approach 'Salome' either in interest or intelligibility." While the earlier opera "exhibits a greater variety of emotions," in this one "revenge is the only inspiration of the psychological passion of which Strauss is so fond." The dramatic form of this opera was shown before New-York audiences by Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree in February, 1908. There is a report that the musical version will be heard in America on Mr. Hammerstein's stage. The Dresden event was one of international importance: "the audience included members of the most aristocratic and exclusive social circles of Europe," and "some two hundred critics from all the principal cities of North and South America and Europe" were on hand. *The Times* gives this brief outline of the plot:

Courtesy of John Lane Company.

THE COMPOSER OF "SALOME" AND "ELECTRA,"

As an innocent boy.

"The book by Hugo von Hoffmannsthal, based on Greek mythology, is *Macbeth* and *Hamlet* rolled into one. *Agamemnon*, the father of *Electra* and *Orestes*, has been murdered by his faithless wife, *Clytemnestra*, and her lover *Ægistheus*. *Electra*, crazed by the deed, urges her brother *Orestes* to commit a double murder and destroy both his mother and her paramour. The note in 'Salome' is the erotic perverse, in 'Electra' the neurotic maniacal."

In the dispatch sent to the New York *Sun* the performance is treated in this wise:

"The 111 members of the orchestra were watching Conductor Schuch to give them the signal for the start of their bewildering career, which came with a roaring, sweeping chord in D minor, heralding the entrance of the servants going to a well for water. Then *Electra*, Mme. Krull, leapt like a wildcat into the group.

"From that moment a lurid drama was portrayed with all the reality and musical ability of which Strauss is capable. Mme. Krull sang magnificently, depicting the awakening emotions of hatred and revenge. Her emotional work contrasted finely with the softer themes allotted to Mlle. Siems, who played *Chrysothemis*, lamenting her own and *Electra's* fate. Sembach as *Ægistheus* and Perron as *Orestes* gave splendid renderings of tenor and barytone solos, while the orchestra and chorus vied, not to say fought, with each other.

"The net result was that Strauss was called to the footlights fifteen times at the fall of the curtain. Spontaneous enthusiasm, however, was lacking. The bulk of the audience was plainly bewildered at the complexity of the score.

"The orchestra was even more elaborately equipped than that for 'Salome.' There were eight French horns, seven trumpets, and eight clarinets. Many duties fell upon percussion instruments. A big drum was occasionally struck with a birch rod and a gong violently assailed by a triangle rod in order to produce what is described in the score as a terrible buzzing sound.

"Both in bulk, subtlety, and suggestion, not to speak of sheer volume of orchestral tumult in the climaxes, the music went far beyond 'Salome,' especially in the duo between *Electra* and *Orestes*, and the stupendous closing scene in which *Electra*, crying with the joy of sated revenge, breaks into a wild bacchanalian dance.

"Mme. Schumann-Heink's wonderful delineation of the soul-sick *Clytemnestra* was vocally and histrionically the greatest feature of the performance."

One wonders if this is the last note of the "new opera." Mr. Ernest Newman, an English music critic already quoted, observes rather mildly, in his recent life of Richard Strauss, that "unfortunately his indiscriminate worship of reality, together with an unexampled cleverness of technic, has led him to attempt to express too much in music." Mr. Newman continues:

RICHARD STRAUSS OF TO-DAY.

One listens to the finer pages in all his later music, says an English music critic, "with a sorrowful distaste for the din and dirt."

"The very vehemence of these attempts will bring about all the sooner the general reaction that is bound to come in European music, a reversion to simpler methods and more purely emotional moods. Perhaps he himself, as he grows older and wiser, may lead this reaction. At present his greatest admirers can not help admitting mournfully that for some years now he has shown a regrettable lack of artistic balance. Nothing that he does now is pure gold throughout; one listens to the finer pages in all his later music as the laborer's son in 'Marius the Epicurean' watched his father at work at the brick-kiln—'with a sorrowful distaste for the din and dirt.'"

Paris has heard "Salome" in German, says Mr. Krehbiel in the New York *Tribune*. "New York is the first city to hear it in French." Writing the day after Mary Garden's first performance, he adds:

"Here we have a good deal that looks paradoxical; but perversion is the theme of 'Salome' in all its elements, and to discuss it anew because of an added aspect would scarcely be worth while. Nor is there need of much discussion of the effect of the French text on the music. By the composer's own confession, words and the human voice are only tolerated by him as necessary evils. Some day, mayhap, he will reach the height to which Asger Hamerik ascended by a less rugged road and exemplified in an 'Opera Without Words.'"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

From "Scribner's Magazine."

MURAL DECORATION AT THE

Suk-eh-nuk, a goddess or nymph who impersonates the sun in the Sedna myth.

ESKIMO MYTHS IN ART

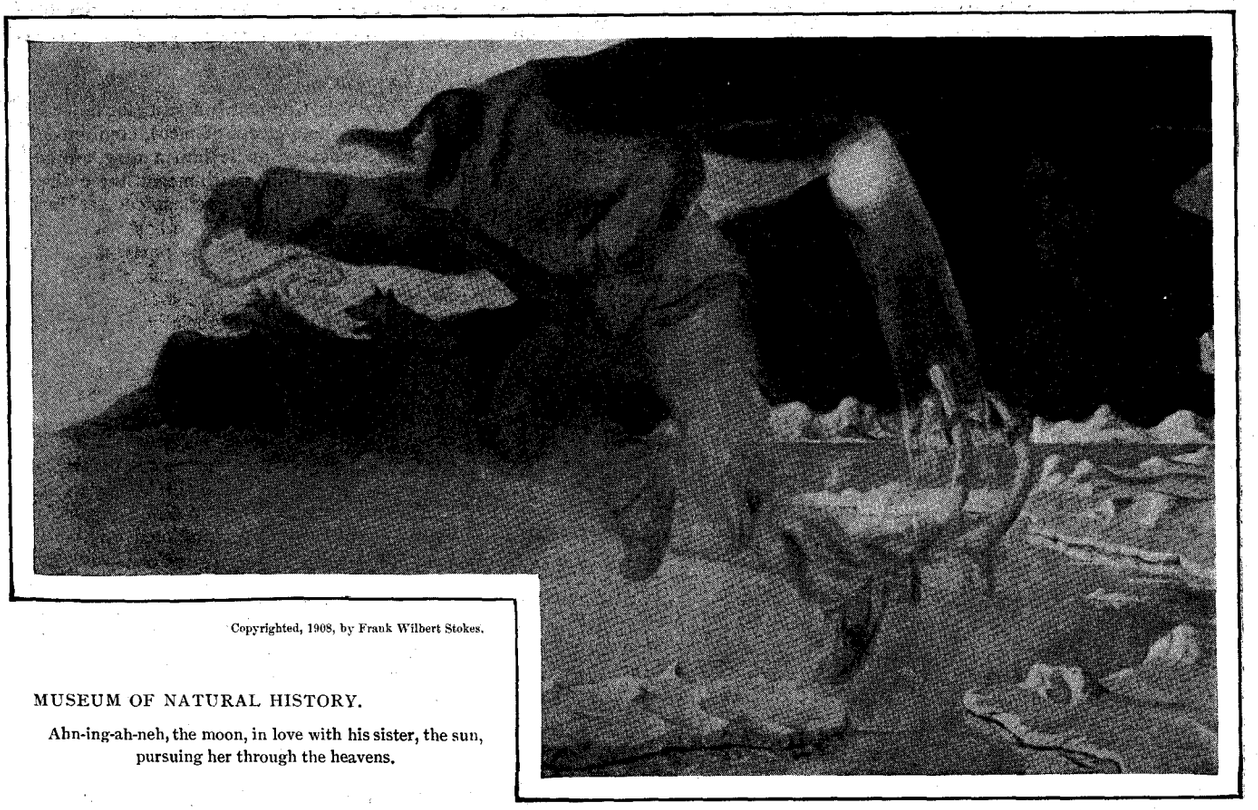
SCIENCE appears to have accepted the collaboration of art in Mr. Frank Wilbert Stokes's mural decorations recently installed at the American Museum of Natural History. On the walls of the great Eskimo Hall is a long painted frieze devoted to the Frozen North. In this way, as Mr. William Walton observes in *Scribner's Magazine* (February), is demonstrated "the possibility of supplementing the material objects exhibited by a sort of painted synthesis or comprehensive presentation on the walls." By means like this "the visitor, entering this large rectangular hall, takes cognizance of the particular aspect of man's relations with nature here illustrated, and immediately afterward perceives these incidents repeated on the wall but fitted into the cosmos. Consequently, he contemplates the sled, or the harpoon, with a clearer vision." The common objection that a picture must not instruct is overruled in the case of such mural painting. Mr. Stokes's principal picture presents the scheme of heaven and earth as it appeals to the Eskimo imagination. Quoting from Mr. Walton's description:

"It seems that the benighted hyperboreans accept the personification of the sun as female and of the moon as male, in what is known as the Sedna myth, or cycle, by ethnologists, Sedna being one of the names of a goddess or nymph personifying the sun. She is also, in this myth, a young girl wooed and won by a fulmar gull who takes her to his igloo, or hut, to live. Mr. Stokes has presented the particular form of this myth most familiar to him, that of the Eskimos from Alaska to Labrador and Baffin Land—he having been a member of the Peary Relief Expedition in 1892, and of the Peary North Greenland Expedition, 1893–94, as well as of Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld's Antarctic Expedition, 1901–2. In this version, the moon is forever in love with his sister, the sun, and chases her through the heavens, each carrying a lamp, she attended by light, summer, and plenty, and he, by the long Arctic night. As Mr. Stokes has represented her, she is in the Eskimo summer costume, uncovered to the waist, and followed by a great flight of birds, two fulmar gulls flying before her; below the little Arctic puffins range themselves in military ranks on the ice-floe, and two harbor seals lift their heads and cry to her, the 'Mother of the Seals.' She is a part of the cumulus, or summer-cloud which may be seen around her head, while her pursuer is the advance of the great night-cloud sweeping backward from his head. He is in full winter costume of furs and attended by his dogs and sledge; the lamps or torches of both are parhelia or sun-dogs, which appear generally at sunrise and sunset, and beyond them are the reds and gold of the midnight sun, just seen on the sea horizon. His name is Ahn-ing-ah-neh, and hers, Suk-eh-nuk; when he finally overtakes her and clasps her in his embrace it is the end of the world."

Some of the accessories forming the environment of these mythical lovers are thus described:

"Immediately behind the hunter moon comes the two-months-long glowing twilight of the approach of winter, gradually darkening to the end; and before the fleeing maid, that of the coming summer, of the same length. The two seasons which divide the year are represented by the changing landscape and by the appropriate episodes of human life. The dividing line is the gap between the two central promontories in which appears the glow of the midnight sun, 'untruthful,' says the artist, 'only in its lack of the brilliant intensity of nature.' This we may believe, considering that such phenomena are practically unpaintable, and that he was further handicapped by his surroundings and by the glaring white placard which the Museum occasionally hangs in the doorway, immediately below the painting. To the left of Suk-eh-nuk appears the gradual lightening over land and sea which attends her reappearance after the long night, one of the many color-effects of this twilight; near the end of the wall, to the left, we are shown in the distance an iceberg, and beyond it a glacier with a typical bell-shaped rock called *nunatak*, 'land rising above the ice.' In the foreground, an Innuit is stalking two ring-seals which are basking in the sun, crawling slowly toward them, lance in hand, over the ice-floes, stopping when they look around, whistling softly until he gets within striking distance. To aid in preserving the unity of the long composition, the sea line is maintained at the same level on all three walls, rounding at the southern extremities for terminals. On the west wall, continuing the summer, and brilliant in color, the first panel gives in the foreground an Innuit hunter stalking a little group of reindeer, the nearest of which is white, and great bunches of blue and purple Arctic flowers grow in the recesses of the rocks below him. In the central panel, the largest, the Heart of Summer, another hunter, in his canoe, spears a narwhal; and in the third is seen in the rocky foreground a summer village at Cape York, Melville Bay. For all these details

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Copyrighted, 1908, by Frank Wilbert Stokes.

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Ahn-ing-ah-neh, the moon, in love with his sister, the sun, pursuing her through the heavens.

the painter can cite chapter and verse, showing his costumes and weapons, his sketches made on the spot, and full of light and color.

"In the winter twilight, behind Ahn-ing-ah-neh, we see in the foreground a bear hunt, the great white beast at bay with an arrow in his shoulder, and surrounded by the dogs while the hunter watches for his opportunity to finish him with a lance-thrust. On the east wall, continuing, the mountains catch the last rays of the sun: in the foreground of the first panel the hunter's family turn out of their snow igloo, the winter habitation, to welcome his return with his spoils; in the central, the Night, we find him boldly attacking the walrus on the sea-ice; in the third, he brings the welcome supply of walrus meat on his sled to the little white igloo village. This myth of the pursuit of the sister by the brother, we are told, is not only an allegory of the great Arctic Day and Night, but also of man's ceaseless search after the unattainable—which may tend to enlarge our ideas concerning the Eskimo mind."

MORE SIMPLIFIED SPELLINGS

A THIRD list of simplified spellings has been offered for public approval by the Simplified Spelling Board. They are contained in Circular 22 which is dated January 25, 1909, and which causes the New York *Sun* to exclaim:

"Twenty-two circulars already and thousands more to come, and all to show that Mr. Carnegie's individualistic or eccentric ways of spelling are not mere accidents of cacography, but that men almost as great if not better have been no better spellers than Skibo's bonny Thane."

The list which comes to us from the Simplified Spelling Board, abetted by the Advisory Council, covers the following classes of words:

"1. Words having *ea* pronounced as short *e*, as *hed*, *spred*, *tred*, *helth*, *welth*, *relm*, *heven*, *medow*, etc.; also words having *ea* pronounced as *a* before *r*, as *harken*, *hart*, *harth*.

"2. Preterits and participles ending in *-ed* pronounced -d, as *armd*, *burnd*, *curld*, *fild*, *hangd*, *livd*, *raind*, *seemd*, *veild*, etc.

"3. Words ending in unstrest *-ice* pronounced -is, as *coppis*, *cornis*, *crevis*, *justis*, *lattis*, *notis*, *servis*, *artifis*, *edifis*, etc.

"4. Words ending in *-ve*, pronounced v, preceded by *l* or *r*, as *delv*, *shelv*, *twelv*, *solv*, *resolv*, *carv*, *curv*, *serv*, *reserv*, etc."

In the previous and present changes, the circular asserts, "the simplifications are easy, and, in respect to the letters or suffix affected, final." It is promised that "in due course the three lists will be printed in one alfabetic order, and used as a basis for more extensiv simplifications to appear in a larger list or Vocabulary of Simplified Spellings." Approval of these proposals, it is said, does not bind one to a personal use of all the forms thus approved. The main purpose is to provide teachers, editors, and others who wish to introduce simplified spellings as they have opportunity, with the permanent sanction and guidance of an authorized list of accepted simplifications. The circular adduces ample warrant in literary history for the changes suggested in these classes; but *The Sun* refuses to be imprest by the names here cited. John Milton, it retorts, was a "perverse speller," and "we are not called upon to follow him in his freaks of cacography any more than in his theory and practise of domestic relations." What is the use, it asks, of "piling up great names or friendly names, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Sidney, Spencer, Howell, Cotgrave?" "It is no kindly act to lay bare the nakedness of Mr. Sam Adams" or George Washington's or any other earlier worthy's spelling. They spelled the best they knew how."

The Board sees also an esthetic warrant for some of the proposed changes, as this seems to show:

"The neat and succinct appearance of the simplified forms of the words in *-ed*, as reduced to simple *-d* with the reduction, in many cases, of the doubled consonant preceding, is manifested by placing them in line with similar simplifications in *-t*:

nabd	ribd	sobd	bagd	sneezd	whizd
napt	ript	sopt	backt	creast	strest
clubd	dogd	kild	mand	grievd	esteemd
clipt	doft	kist	ment	brieft	exprest

"Observ also the symmetry of the existing parallel forms of certain preterits, when both are speld with accuracy:

dweld	speld	spild	spoild	pend	dreamd
dwelt	spelt	spilt	spoilt	pent	dremt

"The Board has not undertaken to decide which of these forms,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

as spoken, is to be preferd. Both are correct. Whichever form you use, spell it accurately."

The Sun, however, refuses to share the emotion thus excited. It comments:

"'Observ,' and indeed it can not but be 'notist,' the 'neat and succinct appearance of the simplified forms of the words in *ed* as reduced to simple *d*, with the reduction in many cases of the doubled consonant preceding.' . . . . . .

"These 'bd's' and 'gd's' are particularly engaging. They make English look like something between Arabic and early Carnegiese. If publishers were not so petrified, books, and especially story- and poetry-books, could be made to blossom like the rose. But how can a reform be brought about by faint-hearted reformers? 'The Board has not undertaken to decide' whether 'dweld,' 'speld,' 'spild,' 'spoild,' or 'dwelt,' 'spelt,' 'spilt,' and so forth, 'is to be preferd.' Both forms are 'correct.' This, however, is not 'positiv' enough. And let us have uniformity. Thus. 'It is a favorit practis of a vindictiv executiv to delv by means of detectivs into the brest of his dasht foes—may they be burnd and hangd until they are ded!' Consistency is somewhat of a jewel even in simplification; and if the old spelling is cracked or mad, substitutes that appear ought to be rational throughout."

BENOIT-CONSTANT COQUELIN

COQUELIN has been snatched away just as he was about to assume the crown of his artistic career. On the eve of the final rehearsals of the long-delayed Rostand drama, "Le Chanticler," the great French comedian died at Pont-aux-Dames, Seine-et-Marne, on January 27. Dispatches from Paris say that only the day before his death "Coquelin recited gaily long passages of 'Le Chanticler' to some of his friends." The place he held in the affections of the French is indicated by the *Temps* (Paris) which says that "he will be mourned by every one—by the authors, of whom he was the brilliant interpreter; by the public, of whom he was the idol; by the great and humble, and by poor actors, of whom he was the benefactor." He was born at Boulogne in 1841, the son of a baker. He began active life in his father's trade, and his later brilliant career on the stage never quite made up to the elder for the loss of a successor. "I remember that Constant was a good baker," said the old man shortly before his death in 1874. "He would have gone far in the trade." Coquelin entered the Conservatoire in December, 1859, and death just prevents him from rounding out a half-century of devotion to the stage. In 1860 he became a member of the Théâtre Français Company, and in 1864 a "societaire" of the Comédie Française. He acted at the house of Molière for twenty-three years, when he followed Sara Bernhardt's lead and seceded. His first American tour with Mme. Jane Hading began in 1888, and upon his return to France, his dispute with the Comédie was resumed and resulted in a compromise. For three years more he acted at the famous French theater for six months of the year, when occurred his final break. He acted again in America in 1894 with Mme. Hading and in 1900–1 with Sara Bernhardt. Mr. William Winter analyzes his dramatic powers as follows in the New York *Tribune*:

COQUELIN AS "CYRANO."

Mr. Winter asserts that Coquelin's most intellectual impersonation was *Tartuffe*, a fact that "seems to indicate how essentially little he contributed to the treasures of the stage."

"The strong personality that Coquelin possest (for he was one of the most self-assertive and complacent of men), combined with positive talents and great industry, made him a very prominent figure on the European stage, and his death means the extinction of a fine intelligence, a restless spirit, and a conspicuous celebrity. He was not, however, a man of genius, and he has not exerted a great influence on the stage. He played many parts, and in some of them he was admirable for his fidelity to the surfaces of nature and for the exceeding skill of his executive art; but he lacked imagination, poetry, and power, and he especially lacked distinction. His artistic personality was, invariably, bourgeois. Within his limit he was an excellent actor, but his limit was narrow. His most popular performance was that of *Cyrano de Bergerac*, first given in Paris in 1897, and made known in America when he made his last visit to this country, in the season of 1900–1—appearing in association with Sara Bernhardt. In the course of that season he acted *Flambeau*, in 'L'Aiglon'; *Scarpia*, in 'La Tosca'; *Duval*, in 'La Dame aux Camélias'; and the *First Gravedigger* in the desecration of 'Hamlet,' which then was inflicted on this community. His performance of *Cyrano* was a good one—such as any talented and trained 'old stager' could give, and, indeed, such as several 'old stagers' did give, when Rostand's play reached our theater in an English form. In imagination, poetic and romantic spirit, and in pathos, it was vastly inferior to the personation given here by Richard Mansfield (October 1, 1898). As *Don Cæsar de Bazan* Coquelin was commonplace, and as *Mathias* in 'The Bells' he was prosy, common, and, at some points, ridiculous. He was best in low comedy. His *Mascarille* was a gem of that kind, and it could not have been excelled. The strongest serious impersonation that he ever gave on our stage was given when he acted *Scarpia*, in 'La Tosca.' In that part he was the incarnation of luxurious vulpine sensuality, combined with merciless, heartless, sarcastic, reptile cruelty. He played that part so well that when *Tosca* inserted the carving-knife into his gizzard the public heart experienced intense gratification. . . . . .

"Coquelin's tendency in the dramatic art was toward the broadly comic aspects of human nature, the grotesque attributes of character, the absurdities of experience, and those phases of life he often depicted with admirable fidelity. Behind the question of technical proficiency there is always the question of individual superiority, of what can, perhaps, rightly be called artistic beneficence—the question whether the actor has been supremely endowed by nature and is, for that reason, of extraordinary importance to the community.

"Coquelin did not fascinate either by intrinsic charm or acquired grace.

"In the atmosphere of poetry, as was painfully shown by his *Don Cæsar*, he was a stranger. His temperament being cold, he could not always simulate the excitement that is essential through perfect concealment of art to make imitation seem reality.

"On the other hand, he possest strength of character, force of brain—notably signified in mental poise and in will—and he had an affluent fund of droll humor. His self-possession was extraordinary, showing itself in his repose, deliberate precision, and elaborate detail."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Dimock, A. W., and Julian A. Florida Enchantments. 8vo, pp. 319. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. $3.

Florida has become so popular a hunting- and fishing-ground that a demand for such a volume as the present has gradually been growing in urgency. The publishers have done a great deal to make outdoor life an indispensable necessity to young America, and this present work of two experienced trappers, travelers, fishermen, and boatmen is worthy of recognition as an authentic record of sport. Florida itself is a beautiful and romantic State both in its historic associations and its glowing scenery. These serve for an inspiring background to the pursuits of a hunter. Florida possesses what few of the Eastern States possess in the way of hunting, and that is the element of danger, which to many minds constitutes a fascinating feature in adventure.

The coast rivers of Florida are the abode of the alligator, and hunting the alligator is really as risky a thing as hunting the great game of Africa. The writers of the volume give interesting accounts of "fire-hunting" of this saurian. By a flashlight sportsmen are enabled to spot their quarry sleeping on the river-bank, and then dispatch him with a rifle-shot. Bee-hunting is a simpler matter, and the journey of these writers introduced them to "Bill," whose sagacity in finding a homing bee and tracking it to its magazine of honey was the fruit of long experience. Yachting, canoeing, and living for weeks in the woods, the authors made a pretty complete exploration of Florida's hunting-places, and they have come back with ideas clear, vivid, and stimulating. We seem to have tramped and traveled by their side. The photographic reproductions are good and ample in numbers.

Donahey, Mary Dickerson. The Castle of Grumpy Grouch: A Fairy Story. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 150. Philadelphia: Edward Stern & Co.

Douglas, Amanda M. Helen Grant, Graduate. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 399. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25.

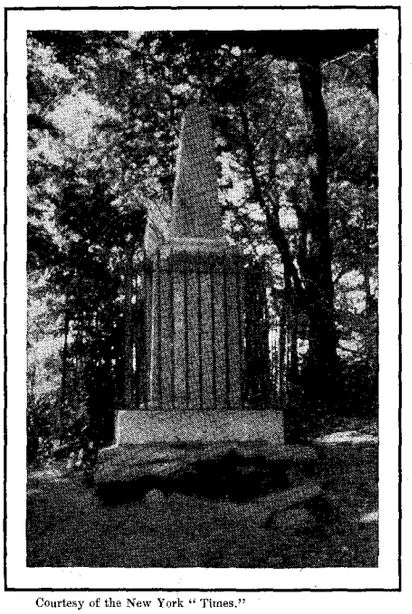
Dubois, James T. Fun and Pathos of One Life. 12mo, pp. 187. New York: Neale Publishing Co. $1.

Dudley, Albertus T. A Full-Back Afloat: Being an Account of Dick Melvin's Vacation Voyage. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 310. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25.

Earl, John Prescott. On the School Team. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 350. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Co.

Flynt, Josiah. My Life. With an introduction by Arthur Symons. Illustrated. New York: The Outing Publishing Co.

This book is dedicated to all those human beings, who, like the author, "have come under the spell of that will-o'-the-wisp, *Die Ferne*, the disappearing and fading Beyond," and who, again like the author, " are doomed sooner or later to see the folly of their quest." Whatever its interest for that class may be, it is sure to appeal perhaps even more strongly to another; to those who, having felt the tug of the *wanderlust*, have yet been tied by circumstances to the domestic fireside. Flynt was by all odds the prince of modern Bohemians; Borrow is his nearest kin brother, and after those two who is there who has dived so deep into the abyss of the under world? It is not strange that his book should appeal strongly to those who never intend to experiment in ways that he was led. It responds as to that insistent curiosity of the mind to what is all about us, even tho we ignore or misinterpret its signs. It makes romance out of what is real, even if it fails to serve in the only sense that the scientific sociologist would value it. Human curiosity, says Arthur Symons, who writes the introduction to the book, human curiosity made up the main part of Flynt's nature; "and with it went the desire to find out everything by trying it, not merely by observing." And so here we have the story of his irregular childhood in a mid-western city, and the frequent lapses from discipline that his nature forced upon him. Flynt would run away from home, if only to go a distance of ten miles and create mystery and naturally anxiety concerning his whereabouts. He was punished at home; punished later by the state for these lapses, but he never put them by until he had roamed almost the world over, and investigated the psychology of tramps of half Europe and Asia. His later years form what Mr. Symons calls "the comedy of his life; the vagabond, ending by becoming so fantastically useful a member of society; the law, which he had defied, clever enough to annex him; he himself, clever enough to take wages for doing over again what he had done once for nothing, at its expense." The record of this is contained in his autobiography mingled with his attempts to "philosophize" his career. There is mystification here as well as frankness. There are misstatements that seem to result from wilfulness or the love of mystification. The verve of the writing is not sustained to the end; as tho Flynt wearied of the task, or worked under the depression of the illness that carried him off so shortly after the finish. The book answers many of the questions that his other works inevitably raise, and it rounds out a unique character and a unique accomplishment.



Courtesy of the New York "Times."

Courtesy of the New York "Times."

THE GRAVE OF JOSEPH RODMAN DRAKE,

Author of "The American Flag," "The Culprit Fay," and other poems. This much neglected grave and tombstone at Hunt's Point, Bronx Borough, New York City, the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society and other persons interested now seek to have restored. Eventually its site will probably be included in a new city park.

The grove of untrimmed trees in the lower picture covers a knoll which was long used as a burying-ground by the Hunt family after whom the point is named. Within this enclosure lie the remains of Drake, at a place marked by the monument shown in the upper picture. On this monument are inscribed, from a well-known poem by Fitz-Greene Halleck, the last two of the following lines, but they are there quoted incorrectly:

"Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of my better days,
None knew thee but to love thee,
None named thee but to praise."

Fowler, Ellen Thorneycroft. Miss Fallowfield's Fortune. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

The appearance of a new novel from the pen of Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler (the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Felkin) is still an event worthy of note in the literary world. This gifted authoress has a sane, healthy tone that is, perhaps, her strongest recommendation. "The Fortune of Miss Fallowfield" is a book to be enjoyed by the family circle, dealing as it does with the joys and sorrows, the hopes and disappointments of ordinary, every-day types of men and women. The story treats of an immense fortune in its relation to many lives. The plans developed and destroyed, the marriages brought about and prevented, the ambitions sacrificed and sustained, hold the reader's attention from the first to the last page. Miss Fowler's quaint humor pervades the entire novel and leads one to suspect that she never overlooks a laughable situation. But above all, she has learned

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the secret of looking at life from the viewpoint of others, or to quote her own words, has that "capacity of looking at happiness and other things through another man's eyes—a gift which turns by its alchemy into true sympathy the ordinary emotions of pity and admiration."

Franklin, Benjamin, Autobiography of, with selections from his other writings. Edited, with Comments, Notes, Bibliography, and Topics for Study, by H. A. Davidson. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. xxii–386. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

Franklin, Benjamin. Proverbs from the Almanac of one Richard Saunders. 16mo, pp. 25. New York: Duffield & Co. 60 cents.

Goodspeed, Edgar J. The Bible for Home and School: The Epistle to the Hebrews. 16mo, pp. 132. New York: The Macmillan Co. 50 cents net.

Gould, Elizabeth Lincoln. Barbara and the Five Little Purrs. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 115. New York: H. M. Caldwell Co. 75 cents.

Gould, Elizabeth Lincoln. Felicia. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 192. Philadelphia: Penn Pub. Co.

Great Art Galleries. The Glasgow Gallery. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 63. New York: H. M. Caldwell Co. 35 cents.

Green, Helen. The Maison de Shine: More Stories of the Actors' Boarding House. 12mo, pp. 298. New York: B. W. Dodge & Co.

Gulick, Luther H. Mind and Work. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Dr. Gulick has translated into concise, every-day terms the great principles underlying right thinking and doing. His is not the accumulated wisdom of a superior teacher; he has rather produced a practical, helpful handbook passed on from one worker to his coworkers. From his association with the public schools (as director of physical training in New York City), it is natural that Dr. Gulick should lay stress on the application of his theories to child-training, but these principles are applicable to the broader problems of men and women outside the school-room.

In the chapter on "The Habit of Success," the initial step toward success, he says, is the belief that you can succeed while, conversely, a conviction that you are a failure is a big step toward failure. The right relation between a man's work and his ability should, however, be taken into account. In the working out of our own lives and in directing the lives of others, emphasis should be laid upon what can, rather than what can not, be accomplished. "When the whole world is against you and there is one friend who believes in you way down—this one friend may save your soul."

Writing of "What is Real" he says it is the optimist and not the pessimist who deals in realities. He does not necessarily ignore adverse conditions, but tenaciously clings to the good. And this choice of good or evil, beauty or ugliness, rests in large measure with the individual. The process by which this may be brought about is not by seeking to overcome the evil, but by developing the good.

"A flat-top desk cleared of its work each night in readiness for the following day's duties," is used as the text for a practical little talk on "finishable work." He argues that there should be a definite allotment of work and a definite accomplishment. If the task is big, then the various divisions of that task should be dealt with separately. Not by grasping duties in the large, but by giving adequate attention to a certain reasonable amount, can the best results be obtained. "Most of the big victories when looked at closely turn out to be only the piled-up result of many small victories."

LAURENCE GILMAN,
Author of a critical biography of Edward MacDowell.

Harding, John W. The Girl Question: Founded on the Play of Will M. Hough and Frank R. Adams. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 216. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

Hazzard, John Edward. The Four-Flusher. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 190. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

Henry, O. The Gentle Grafter. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 235. New York: The McClure Co.

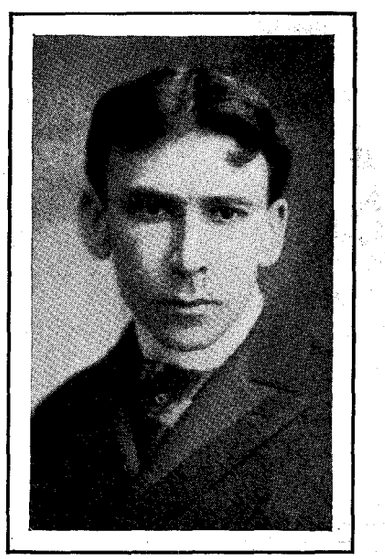
Herbermann, Prof. Charles George [Editor]. With an Introduction by Prof. Joseph Fischer, and Prof. Franz von Wieser. The Cosmographiæ Introductio of Martin Waldseemüller in Facsimile, Followed by the Four Voyages of Amerigo Vespucci, with translations into English, to which are added Waldseemüller's two World Maps of 1507. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 151. New York: U. S. Catholic Historical Society.

Hornibrook, Isabel. From Keel to Kite: How Oakley Rose Became a Naval Architect. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 511. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

Howrie, Walter. Abba, Father: A Comment on the Lord's Prayer. 12mo, pp. xvi–232. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Hutchinson, Woods. Instinct and Health. Royal 8vo, pp. 334. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.20.

Nowadays when we are told that human life is being prolonged to a general average



BOOTH TARKINGTON,
Joint author, with Harry Leon Wilson, of "The Man From Home."

unknown to our ancestors, books like the present are likely to do good service in carrying out the aspirations after longevity. For this is no mere handbook for invalids. It is intended to serve as a prophylactic against invalidism. It is to be studied by those in good health. The chapters on "Diet-Delusions, or Coaling the Body-Engine" and on "Poison Foods, or Some Coals that Clinker" is good as well as instructive reading. The whole work gives a clear idea of what methods are calculated to make the best and the most of that complicated machine, the human body.

People have indulged in many fads about eating, drinking, sleeping, and taking exercise. Dr. Woods really may be called the teacher of common sense in such matters. His chief motto is "nothing to excess." Neither overfeed the body nor starve it, and beware of overexercise. It is a very cheerful book and written in a bright, crisp style that will attract and retain the attention of the general reader. The idea of introducing instinct into the prescription of a right physical rationale is bold and wise. Many people think that they ought never to eat what they like, probably because they sometimes eat too much of it. What you like is good for you, says this sagacious physician. Instinct in likes and dislikes is sometimes the surest guide to safety. Vegetarians and patent-breakfast-food cranks should read this work.

Orczy, Baroness. The Elusive Pimpernel. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 344. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Paget, Valerian. More's Millennium: Being the Utopia of Sir Thomas More rendered into Modern English. 12mo, pp. xxiii–258. New York: John McBride Co. $1.50.

Ringhoffer, Karl. The Bernstorff Papers, the Life of Count Albrecht von Bernstorff. Translated by Mrs. Charles Edward Barrett-Lennard and M. W. Hoper. 2 volumes, 8vo, pp. 335 and 333. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $6.

There are many men who take an important place in history and gain greatness from the scenes and acts in which fortune has called them to play a part, rather than for eminent genius of their own. We can not read the annals of their nation during a critical time without being compelled to take account of them. Such a personage is Count Albrecht von Bernstorff. He played his rôle well during a most exciting period of European history in which his name must henceforth form a conspicuous part.

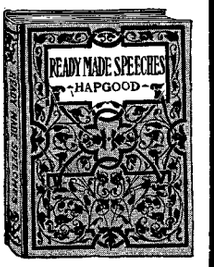
This distinguished Prussian diplomat came of a family which left a great record in the history of North Germany and Denmark. Indeed Count Albrecht nursed as the dream of his earliest manhood the union of all the German states under the headship of Prussia. He worked night and day to help on this consummation, and while his fame has been eclipsed by that of Bismarck, who carried the plan to fulfilment, it will be seen from this careful and exhaustive work of Dr. Ringhoffer that Bismarck depended a great deal on the support and cooperation of Bernstorff for the success of his ideas. He had a most difficult part to play in London during the Crimean War. Frederick William IV. compromised the position of his representative in London by sending a special envoy to Queen Victoria during

(*Continued on page 222.*)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BOOKS WORTH HAVING

Popular, brief, but crisp and complete hand-books for busy people. Each is a modern, carefully prepared, and expert treatment of its subject. Every book in the series is readable. Some will be found indispensable. No one can afford to be without them. They average 200 pages, are of a handy pocket size—6x4 1-2 inches—well printed on good paper and handsomely bound in green cloth, with a heavy paper wrapper to match.



Each 50 Cents

AFTER DINNER STORIES By JOHN HARRISON — The dinner itself may be ever so good, and yet prove a failure without good stories. Here are hundreds of them, short and pithy.

ETIQUETTE By AGNES H. MORTON — Success in life is often marred by bad manners. A perusal of this work will prevent such blunders.

LETTER WRITING By AGNES H. MORTON — This admirable book shows just the kind of letters for all occasions.

QUOTATIONS By AGNES H. MORTON — A clever compilation of pithy quotations, selected from a great variety of sources and arranged according to the sentiment.

EPITAPHS By FREDERIC W. UNGER — There are said to be "sermons in stones," but when they are tombstones there is many a smile mixed with the moral.

PROVERBS By JOHN H. BECHTEL — The genius, wit, and spirit of a nation are in its proverbs. This volume contains a representative collection, old and new, all indexed.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING By JOHN H. BECHTEL — Here is information for everybody, whether it pertains to health, household, business, affairs of state, foreign countries, or the planets.

SLIPS OF SPEECH By JOHN H. BECHTEL — Who does not make them? Why not avoid them? It teaches both rhetoric or grammar without the study of either.

PRONUNCIATION By JOHN H. BECHTEL — What is more disagreeable than a faulty pronunciation? This volume contains over 5000 words on which most of us are apt to trip.

SYNONYMS By JOHN H. BECHTEL — Designed to meet the wants of the busy merchant or lawyer, the thoughtful clergyman or teacher, the wide-awake school boy or girl.

DEBATING By WILLIAM PITTENGER — Directions for organizing debating societies, and suggestions for all who desire to discuss questions in public. Also a list of over 200 questions for debate.

PARLOR GAMES By HELEN E. HOLLISTER — "What shall we do to amuse ourselves and our friends?" This volume contains an excellent collection of all kinds of games for amusement, entertainment and instruction.

TOASTS By WILLIAM PITTENGER — What would you not give for the ability to respond to them? You can learn the art from this little book.

FLOWERS: How to Grow them By EBEN E. REXFORD — With the help so clearly given in this volume no one need fail with flowers. It treats mainly of indoor plants and flowers, those for window gardening.

DANCING By MARGUERITE WILSON — Begins with the first positions and leads up to the square and round dances. A full list of calls for square dances. Illustrated.

ASTROLOGY By M. M. MACGREGOR — Do you wish to know in what business or profession you will succeed, what friends you should make, whom you should marry, the kind of a business partner to choose? Consult this book.

GRAPHOLOGY By CLIFFORD HOWARD — How to read character from handwriting. This book will enable you to become a master of this most fascinating art.

PALMISTRY By HENRY FRITH — This volume furnishes full and trustworthy information on the subject, and by means of it any one will be able to read character. Illustrated.

CIVICS: What Every Citizen Should Know By GEORGE LEWIS — Contains concise and complete information on such topics as the Monroe Doctrine, Behring Sea Controversy, Extradition Treaties and hundreds of other equally interesting subjects.

LAW, AND HOW TO KEEP OUT OF IT By PASCHAL H. COGGINS, ESQ. — This book furnishes to the busy man and woman information on points likely to arise in every-day affairs.

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED By F. J. WARWICK — Lives can be saved and much suffering prevented by the perusal of this work. What to do in all kinds of accidents as well as in the first stages of illness.

ELECTRICITY By GEORGE L. FOWLER — If you wish to install an electric door-bell, construct a telephone, wire a house, or understand the workings of a dynamo, this volume will furnish the required information. Illustrated.

PHYSIOGNOMY By LEILA LOMAX — How can we judge whether a man may be trusted? How can a woman analyze a man who would marry her? Physiognomy as explained in this book shows how to read character.

HEALTH: How to Get and Keep It By WALTER V. WOODS, M.D. — Why use dumb bells every morning when there is an open drain in the cellar? Why shield the baby from drafts and feed him on infected milk? This book tells what health is, what makes it, what hurts it, and how to get it.

CURIOUS FACTS By CLIFFORD HOWARD — Why do you raise your hat to a lady? Is there a good reason for the buttons on the sleeve of your coat? Any page will tell something you have wanted to know all your life.

READY MADE SPEECHES By GEO. HAPGOOD ESQ. — Pretty much everybody is called upon "to say a few words in public." This is a book of carefully planned model speeches.

JOURNALISM By CHARLES H. OLIN — What is news, how is it obtained, how handled, and how can one become a journalist? This book tells how to obtain a position and write up all kinds of "assignments."

VENTRILOQUISM By CHARLES H. OLIN — This book exposes the secrets of the art completely and shows how almost any one may learn to "throw the voice."

BRIDGE, AND HOW TO PLAY IT By BOSTON — There's no longer any mystery about Bridge. An expert here explains how to plan a game with every principle and play fully illustrated. A feature is the "Illustrative Deals," showing every hand and every card played. The book gives also the complete Laws of Bridge.

FORTUNE TELLING By MADAME XANTO — "What's going to happen?" All the approved ways of piercing the future, by cards, dominoes, dice, palmistry, tea or coffee grounds, or astrology, are given here. There are chapters on birth stones, language of flowers and love charms, together with Napoleon's Oraculum.

DREAM BOOK By MADAME XANTO — There is "something in dreams." This book presents the old traditions proved by time and the experience of famous Oriental, Celtic and early English observers. It includes also the Xanto Oracle, which answers questions everybody is asking.

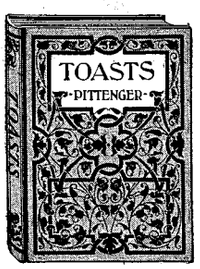
RECEIPTS AND REMEDIES By LOUIS A. FLEMING — A thousand and one "best ways" to preserve health, comfort and appearance. The book covers such subjects as: Diseases and Disorders, Housekeeping, Health and Beauty, Clothing, Hygiene, Accidents, and Care of Children. It has something for every member of the family.

SOLITAIRE AND PATIENCE By GEORGE HAPGOOD, ESQ. — To make a lonely hour pass quickly. Of the fifty games many afford infinite opportunity for observation and judgment. Among them are Demon, Babette, Rainbow, Miss Milligan, Squaring the Circle, Matrimonial Confusion, and many other old favorites.

SOCIALISM By CHARLES H. OLIN — Socialism is "in the air." But few persons, except the socialists themselves, know what it means. This book gives a complete idea of modern socialistic doctrines.

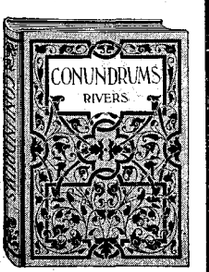
NURSING By S. VIRGINIA LEVIS — No household is exempt from sickness. The fullest particulars are given here for the care of the sick, not only in the simple, but also in the more serious, ailments of life.

CONUNDRUMS By DEAN RIVERS — This book contains over a thousand of the latest and brightest conundrums, to which are added many biblical, poetical, and French conundrums.



A catalog of Fifty Books, each 50 Cents, similar to the above, will be mailed to any address for the asking. The books mentioned are for sale at all bookstores or will be sent to any part of the world upon receipt of price.

THE PENN PUBLISHING COMPANY
926 ARCH STREET
PHILADELPHIA



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"NATIONAL" WEARING APPAREL

Spring Style Book and Samples—FREE

The "NATIONAL" Style Book is truly called the "Complete Book of New York Fashions." From the "Christy Girl Cover," reproducing a painting made for the "NATIONAL" by Mr. Howard Chandler Christy, through to the last page, your interest will increase. Every page contains a Style Message from New York for YOU—shows you some new Style, some aid to becomingness in dress.

Two Million Women will receive this Style Book—FREE. You can be one of them. One copy is YOURS, but you need to act NOW—to write for it TO-DAY.

"NATIONAL"
Tailored Suits
Made-to-Measure
New York Styles

$7.50 to $35

Spring Style Book and Samples—FREE

First of all the "NATIONAL" Style Book—FREE—contains Fashion Plates showing New York's Suits and Skirts for Spring and Summer. And you can have any of these Suits or Skirts Made to Your Measure in your own choice of over 400 New Materials.

Twenty-One Years' experience in fitting and pleasing over half a million American women makes it certain that we can make you a Suit that will fit and please you. However, you take no risk. Each "NATIONAL" Suit is made according to

The "NATIONAL" Policy

Each "NATIONAL" Garment has the "NATIONAL GUARANTEE TAG" attached. This is our signed guarantee which says: "Your money back if you ask for it."

We prepay express charges on all "NATIONAL" Garments anywhere in the United States.

"NATIONAL" Ready-Made Apparel

This complete "NATIONAL" Style Book also beautifully illustrates all New York Fashions in the following Ready-Made Garments—all sold at "NATIONAL" Money-Saving Prices, all guaranteed and express charges always prepaid by us:

Millinery	**Silk Dresses**	**Jackets**
Waists	**Lingerie Dresses**	**Rain Coats**
Skirts	**Petticoats**	**Boys' Clothing**

Write for the FREE "NATIONAL" Style Book and if you wish samples be sure to state the colors you prefer. Samples are sent only when asked for.

NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO.
229 West 24th St., New York City
Largest Ladies' Outfitting Establishment in the World
Mail Orders Only *No Agents or Branch Stores*

I HAVE worn **Whitelaw Paper Diapers** since the day I was born, 10 months now, and have never for one minute been scalded or chafed. Very few babies in this world can say that. Made of very strong velvety paper as soft as cotton, a perfect absorbent, medicated under the direction of a chemist to prevent chafing, and shaped to fit. To be worn inside the regular Diaper and destroyed when soiled. We could fill a column in their praise, but any Mother will know. Cost less than one cent each. 75c. per 100, at Factory, or will mail 50 postpaid for $1.00. Also make the famous **Whitelaw Paper Blankets, Sanitary, Healthful and Warm, $3.00** per dozen f. o. b. Cincinnati, or two full size as sample by mail, postpaid, for One Dollar. Not sold in stores.

Whitelaw Paper Goods Co., Dept. 2, Cincinnati, O.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 220.)

the Russian War, and Lord Palmerston only reluctantly consented to treat with Count Usedom, whose animosity toward Austria made him a dangerous person to welcome at the British Court. We learn from the pages of this work with what tact and patience the accredited ambassador carried himself and maintained his position with admirable temper and dignity. A curious incident in this diplomat's career was his interview with the Empress Eugénie at Lord Cowley's house, October, 1870. Metz had not then fallen, and Germany offered to secure the return of the Bonapartist dynasty provided the restored government would cede that portion of French territory which Germany desired to occupy. The offer was indignantly refused by the Empress, who declared that she and her family would rather suffer eternal exile than sacrifice an acre of French territory. Of course, she did not anticipate Sedan.

There is not a dull page in these memoirs, and the somewhat heavy German periods have been so cut up and cleared by the clever translators that the work might have appeared originally in the tongue of which Mr. Barrett-Lennard and Miss Hoper exhibit so complete a mastery. They have produced a literary monument worthy of its learned author, as well as of that skilful diplomat who did so much to produce and foster cordial relations between Great Britain and Germany.

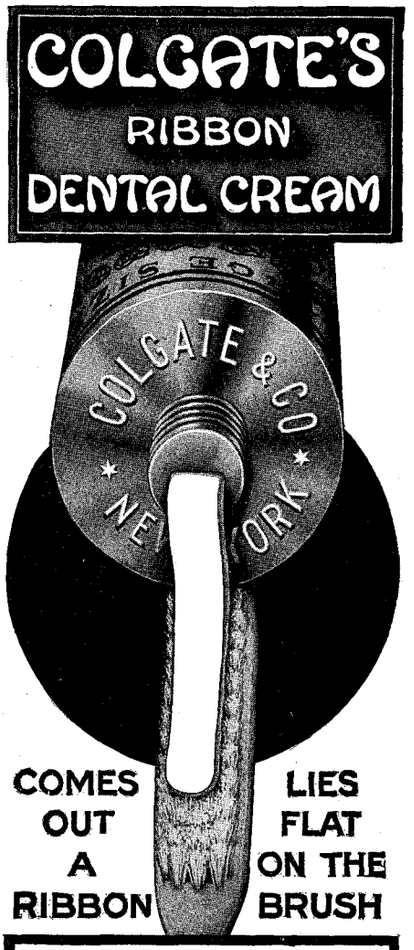
Ritchie, Lady (Anne Thackeray). Blackstick Papers. With portraits. pp. 291. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

This volume is a compilation of essays that for the most part appeared originally in magazine form. As the daughter of Thackeray, Lady Ritchie has had rare opportunities to meet the literary, artistic, and musical geniuses of her day. Her impressions of contemporary men, women, and events are embodied in the above work. References to her distinguished father are, of course, common. She writes of a generation that "wrote less and talked more to the point than our own." It is to be regretted that Lady Ritchie has not drawn more largely upon her fund of personal reminiscences instead of giving her views through the medium of others. The frequency of the quotation mark detracts in some measure from the readers' interest. Many half-forgotten names, loved and revered in their own time, are here resurrected and to each in turn is paid a tender, womanly tribute. The papers touching the lives of George Sand, Mrs. Gaskell, and Felicia Hemans, among others, are especially interesting. The sketches as a whole are written with sympathetic insight and sincerity.

Robinson, Helen Ring, Adapted by. Uncle Tom's Cabin for Children. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 195. Philadelphia: Penn Pub. Co.

Seaver, Robert. Ye Butcher, Ye Baker, Ye Candlestick-Maker. Being sundry and amusing instructive Verses for both Old and Young. Illus-

Superior to Lemonade
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water, with sugar, makes a delicious summer drink.



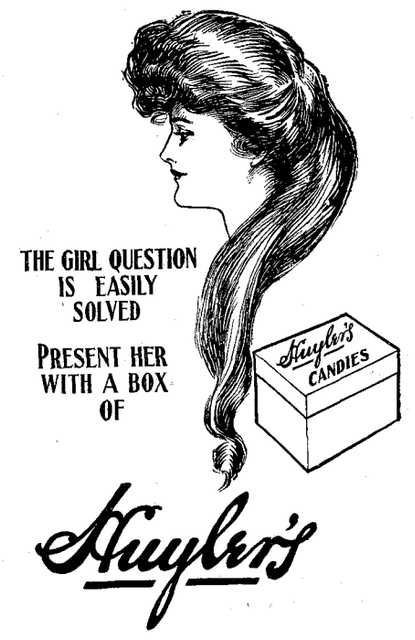
Delicious and Antiseptic

The first dentifrice to combine efficiency with a delightful after-taste.

Trial tube sent for 4cts. in stamps

COLGATE & CO., Dept. Y, 55 John St., N.Y.

Makers of Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soap.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

trated. 16mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 50 cents net.

Shurter, Edwin Dubois. Oratory of the South. From the Civil War to the Present Time. 8vo, pp. 336. New York: Neale Publishing Co. $3 net.

Smith, Arthur D. Howden. Fighting the Turk in the Balkans. An American's Adventures with the Macedonian Revolutionists. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xiii–369. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75 net.

Smith, Harry James. Amédée's Son. 12mo, pp. 335. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

Snyder, Harry. Human Foods and their Nutritive Value. 12mo, pp. xvi–362. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Spurzheim, J. G. Phrenology, or the Doctrine of the Mental Phenomena. With an Introduction by Cyrus Elder. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 459. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $3 net.

Starr, Laura B. The Doll Book. Illustrated 12mo, pp. 238. New York: Outing Pub. Co. $3 net.

Stevens, Lillian O., and **Allen,** Edward Frank. Done from the Text of Sir Thomas Malory's Morte d'Arthur. King Arthur Stories from Malory. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 185. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 40 cents net.

Stevenson, Augusta. Children's Classics in Dramatic Form: A Reader for the Fourth Grade. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. viii–181. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 40 cents net.

Stevenson, Burton Egbert. Poems of American History. Pp. 704. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $3.

This compilation meets a need of the school and home library. The arrangement of material according to various periods is good. The chief divisions are The Colonial Period, The Revolution, The Period of Growth, The Civil War, and the Period of Expansion, while grouped under these broad headings are further divisions and sub-divisions. The collection is up to date, some of the contributions even covering events of the current year. Accompanying most of the poems are editorial notes explanatory of their origin or author. These insertions and the poems themselves form a consecutive and inval-

DIDN'T KNOW
Coffee Was the Cause.

Many daily habits, particularly of eating and drinking, are formed by following our elders.

In this way ill health is often fastened upon children. A Ga. lady says:

"I had been allowed to drink coffee ever since I can remember, but even as a child I had a weak stomach which frequently refused to retain food.

"The taste of coffee was in my mouth all the time and was, as I found out later, the cause of the stomach rebelling against food.

"I now see that it was only from following the example of my elders that I formed and continued the miserable habit of drinking coffee. My digestion remained poor, nerves unstrung, frequent headache, and yet I did not suspect the true cause.

"Another trouble was a bad, muddy complexion for which I spent time and money for creams, massaging, etc., without any results.

"After I was married I was asked to try Postum, and would you believe it, I, an old coffee toper, took to Postum from the very first. We made it right—according to directions on the pkg. and it had a most delicate flavour and I at once quit coffee, with the happiest results.

"I now have a perfectly clear, smooth skin, fine digestion and haven't had a headache in over two years."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

ANNUAL SPECIAL SALE

OSTERMOOR

Extra Thick French Edge

MATTRESS

SPECIAL PRICE $18.50 Delivered

REGULAR PRICE $30.

These Mattresses are the very softest and most luxurious we can make, built in the daintiest possible manner by our most expert specialists; represent in the very highest degree, the celebrated OSTERMOOR merit of excellence, and are a rare bargain both in price and quality.

Mattresses all full size, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, 6 ft. 4 in long, *in one or two parts,* round corners, five-inch inseamed borders, French Rolled Edges, as illustrated.

Filling is especially selected Ostermoor Sheets, all hand-laid, closed within ticking entirely by hand sewing.

Weight, full 60 lbs. each, 15 lbs. more than regular.

Coverings, beautiful Mercerized French Art Twills—finest quality, pink, blue, yellow, green or lavender, plain or figured. High-grade, dust-proof Satin Finish Ticking, striped in linen effect, or the good old-fashioned blue and white stripe Herring-bone Ticking.

Price $18.50 Each

From Your Ostermoor Dealer

Or if he has none in stock, we will ship direct, express prepaid, same day check is received by us.

We pay Transportation Charges anywhere in the U. S.
Offered only while they last; first come, first served.
The supply is limited.
Terms of sale: Cash in advance; none sent C. O. D.

When ordering, please state first, second and even third choice of color of covering, in case all you like are already sold, as there will be no time for correspondence.

Regular Ostermoor Mattress, 4-inch border, 4 ft. 6 in. size, in two parts, costs $15.50. The $30 French Edge Mattress is two inches thicker, weighs 15 lbs. more, has round corners—soft Rolled Edges—closer tufts, finer covering, and is much softer and far more resilient.

Send your name on a postal for our free descriptive book, "The Test of Time," a veritable work of art, 144 pages in two colors, profusely illustrated; it's well worth while.

OSTERMOOR & COMPANY
119 Elizabeth St., New York

Canadian Agency: Alaska Feather & Down Co., Ltd., Montreal

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Like Legal Tender

A package of Uneeda Biscuit is always a fair exchange for its cost, because Uneeda Biscuit are the best of all soda crackers. They are not expensive; on the contrary, Uneeda Biscuit is one of the least expensive of foods. There is no waste. There is most nourishment. Always fresh and crisp. Never stale. No broken crackers. Always whole and inviting. There can be no better soda crackers than

Uneeda Biscuit 5¢

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

The "CADO" Fountain Pencil

Requires no sharpening, has no metal parts and nothing to get out of order. **10c.**

Patented

The LEAD is adjustable in a neat fountain-pen like holder. Ask your stationer for it or send us 10 cents for the pencil with a box of refills.

PLAIN OR COPYING LEADS

CUSHMAN & DENISON MFG. CO., 237 W. 23d St., New York

THE BEST WAY
THE USE OF THE INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION SERVICE HAS INCREASED THE ATTENDANCE AT THE LORD'S SUPPER IN THOUSANDS OF CHURCHES. IT WILL DO SO FOR YOUR CHURCH SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST
INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION SERVICE CO.
1701-1703 Chestnut Street
Address Dept. A2
Philadelphia

shines brightly in a house where SAPOLIO abolishes dirt, but "Dirt and despair are close of kin"—Try it in your next house cleaning.

uable history. Old familiar names are here as well as those of more recent date who have made good their claim to be heard. There is abundant evidence of painstaking and scholarly research and the work is no unworthy addition to our patriotic literature.

Stirling, Yates. A United States Midshipman Afloat. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 382. Philadelphia: Penn Pub. Co.

Stone, Matilda Woods. Every Man His Chance. 12mo, pp. 202. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.50.

Swank, James M. Progressive Pennsylvania: A Record of the Remarkable Industrial Development of the Keystone State, with Some Account of Its Early and its Later Transportation Systems, its Early Settlers, and its Prominent Men. 8vo, pp. vi–360. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $5.

Taming of a Shrew, The. Being the Original of Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew." Edited by F. S. Boas, M.A. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 128. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.

Thwaites, Reuben Gold. Wisconsin. Pp. 466. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25.

Mr. Thwaites's "Wisconsin" is a late addition to the valuable series of "American Commonwealths." This volume will prove equally interesting to the native of the "Badger State" and the reader at large, due to the writer's liberal treatment of the subject. The causes that have contributed to the making of Wisconsin are so vital a part of the broader history of our country, that the book represents more than the isolated history of a single State. The author dwells at length upon the early days of the French "Ouisconsin" when the principal figures in the foreground were self-sacrificing missionaries and the picturesque but unlicensed *courrier de bois*. Following the story of the French occupation, is a graphic picture of the coming of the British and, later, the tardy surrender to American interests. That Wisconsin became American almost under protest is emphasized, but attention is also given to the fact that once its Americanization became assured, the State had no cause to blush for its subsequent record. This is well illustrated by the chapter on the Civil War. The leading industries of Wisconsin as well as its recent economic problems are touched upon and in this relation a generous tribute is paid the Teutonic portion of the population to whom the prosperity of the commonwealth is largely due. The history forms an excellent reference-book.

Tompkins, Eugene. The History of the Boston Theater (1854–1901). Large 8vo, pp. 550. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $5.

This well-written and fascinating work will appeal to the heart of all theater-goers. Necessarily the Boston Theater has afforded a stage for the best plays and the most gifted players that American audiences in New York, as well as in other large cities of the Union, have delighted to see and to honor. The photographs in this volume include portraits of every actor of note during the past fifty years, and should be treasured in every green room and theatrical library in the country.

Verplanck, William E., and **Collyer,** Moses W. The Sloops of the Hudson. An Historical Sketch of the Packet and Market Sloops of the Last Century, with a Record of their Names; together with personal reminiscences of Certain of the Notable North River Sailing Masters. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 171. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

Waldstein, Charles, and **Shobridge,** Leonard. Herculaneum—Past, Present, and Future. With appendixes. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co. 1908. $5 net.

The shocking events of the past few

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

weeks in Sicily and Calabria may have already caused dismay to the confident authors who begin with the declaration, "Herculaneum is to be excavated." When Professor Waldstein carried the narrative of his efforts toward the uncovering of the buried city up to June, 1908, he was able to report the acquiescence of the Italian Government in the project, and the assurance that the work would be undertaken under their general direction. Now all that must have changed; a comparatively poor country has suffered an estimated loss of a billion dollars in a calamity cognate with the ancient stroke that overwhelmed Herculaneum.

Yet a tragic interest is given at once to this work, and no doubt it will be read with avidity, tho with convictions other than those intended by the writers. All that is known about Herculaneum is here set down: its topography, character, and importance as an ancient city; its sufferings under the assaults of earthquake and volcano. Unlike Pompeii, however, it offers the most enticing field to the archeologist. Pompeii, we are told, was buried under showers of falling ashes, but Herculaneum was whelmed in a sea of molten mud and lava and locked up in a vise-like grip. It was so near to Vesuvius and was so immediately beset after the first active signs of eruption, that its inhabitants had no time to remove from their houses any of the utensils, furniture, beautiful objects, manuscripts, that Herculaneum, as a city of

CHILD SAVED
By Simple Change to Right Food.

When a little human machine (or a large one) goes wrong, nothing is so important as the selection of food which will bring it around again.

"The Doctor, and I also," writes an Ills. woman, "consider that we owe the life of my little four year old niece, to Grape-Nuts food.

"From the time of her birth her stomach was so weak she could not digest milk or any food we could think of, although we tried about all the Infant Foods known. The doctor gave me no hope—called the trouble Intestinal consumption.

"At 18 months the child could barely sit alone, her body was so weak, and her brain did not seem to be properly developed.

"One day, having some trouble with my stomach, I brought home a package of Grape-Nuts and started to use it. The thought came to me that a very little of the food made soft in some cream might be good for the little one.

"I gave her some Grape-Nuts thus prepared and she soon became so fond of it that she would reach out her little thin hands and cry at the sight of a saucer with a spoon in it.

"She ate Grape-Nuts not only in the morning, but at night also and since the first has never missed a day. She is now, at four years, a strong, healthy child with a good straight back, fine bones, and firm muscles. Her mind is bright also.

"We stopped all medicine, so we know that it was Grape-Nuts and not medicine that saved her."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

8% in Texas is Safer Than 5% in New York

TEXAS LAND BELOW PAR It is a matter of the simplest figuring to see why your money will *safely* earn more in Texas than elsewhere. In Texas land values have not reached their normal price. In other places they have. That tells the whole story.

An Illinois acre, for example, and a Texas acre, each earn $40.00 per year. But the Illinois acre sells for $150.00 and the Texas acre for only $25.00. But since the *productive* power is the same it is evident that a mortgage on the Texas land at half value, or $12.50 per acre, is *far safer* than a mortgage on the Illinois land at $75.00 per acre, especially since the value of Texas land is rapidly increasing.

TEXAS MORTGAGES PAY 10 PER CENT. It is also evident that the Texas farmer can safely pay a higher interest on his mortgage. For labor there is high—opportunities undeveloped—and thousands on thousands of the most fertile acres in the world are lying fallow under the stimulation of the Southern sun and calling insistently for development—for men—for farming appliances—for money.

And once the money is secured the land responds so nobly to cultivation that 10% and even 12% is a conservative figure for a Texas mortgage.

SOME LOCALITIES UNSAFE Of course there is a slight margin of risk with *every* mortgage. And some localities in Texas are known to be unsafe for the investor. Again, it is impossible for the individual mortgagee to make certain of the safety of any one certain investment. Located at a distance he is unable to look into the *personal equation.* Single banks, even, have found it impossible to get the best figure for their money under all conditions.

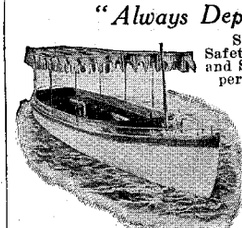
A UNION OF TEXAS BANKERS But in Union there is strength. What 59 Texas Banks cannot do separately to best advantage, they *can* do together. So the Texas Loan & Guaranty Company has been formed with a *Directorate and a list of stockholders made up exclusively of the Presidents and Officers of these 59 foremost banks in Texas.* Not one single loan will be made except through one of these bank officers of established reputation and integrity. And yet, by keeping constantly in touch with each other these banks will keep informed as to the best outlets for money and will secure the highest rates of interest consistent with perfect safety.

OUR STOCK SHOULD PAY 8 PER CENT. As a matter of fact the stock of this company is already paying 8%. But we need larger facilities—more money. Texas needs $50,000,000 for immediate development and offers a profit of $5,000,000 in a year for the money. We want to get a larger share of this profit and to do it must increase our facilities. Then we expect to pay even more than 8% dividends. Our stock is selling at 125. It may go higher. But we offer it on installment payments upon conditions exceptionally attractive.

Our Prospectus Tells The Whole Story in Terms of Proven Figures

Write to TEXAS LOAN & GUARANTY CO., 104 Linz Building, Dallas, Texas

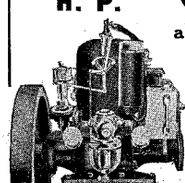
PIERCE MOTOR BOATS AND MOTORS
"Always Dependable"



Superior to all others for Safety, Comfort, Durability and Speed. Our 24 years' experience enables us to give you the best for the least money. 38 sizes and styles of Motor Boats ranging in price from $75.00 to $4,000.00. Motors only, 2 to 20 H. P. Knocked Down Boat Frames with Machinery. Row Boats and Canoes. Write today for full particulars. We can save you money.

PIERCE ENGINE CO., Twentieth Ave., Racine, Wis.
SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York City, Eastern Agents.

GRAY MOTORS
3 to 20 H. P. **$60.00 and upwards** Complete in every detail, all ready to install in your boat.



Made in the ***largest and most up-to-date plant in the world*** devoted exclusively to the manufacture of 2-cycle marine motors.

1, 2 and 3 cylinder.
Write for story of how these motors are made and catalog.

GRAY MOTOR CO. 59 Lieb St., Detroit, Mich.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Try Five of 'em FREE

SEND US YOUR NAME AND WE WILL SEND THE CIGARS

That sums up our end of this free cigar trial offer. If, after you try the cigars, you find they are not the best clear Havana three-for-a-quarter value; if the quality doesn't prove to you that the "Baby Grand" is the greatest smoke you've tried for the money, we won't try to change your opinion by argument. Ship the box back to us, express collect, and the trial will cost you nothing. If you like them send us $3.75 within ten days.

We are so sure—we have so much confidence that you'll keep the cigars, and smoke 'em—and **order more**—that we're willing to risk the expense of convincing you.

According to over-the-counter method of selling cigars, this box of 100 LA RECLAMA "BABY GRANDS", which are the smoothest, nuttiest, rich Havana—each full 4 3-16 inches long—would cost you $8.25. Our method of cigar selling gives you the same box at $3.75 if you decide to keep the cigars after you try them.

We give such wonderful quality for the money because we are the largest manufacturing mail order cigar dealers in the United States. Selling cigars BY MAIL, directly from factory to smoker, eliminates the profits and expenses of salesmen, jobbers, and retail dealers. We give our customers the benefit of this saving in the form of better cigars for less money.

Let us prove the superior quality of LA RECLAMA CIGARS, and the economy advantages you enjoy through buying from us. We sell our cigars entirely on their merit. We work no premium schemes to get your money in advance; we have confidence in you and in our cigars.

Write to-day. Sit down NOW, use your business letter-head, and just say that you want to accept our free trial offer. State whether you want them mild, medium or strong, and we'll ship you the cigars prepaid at once. Catalogue, which explains our methods and shows cigars in various shapes, sizes and prices, sent free on request.

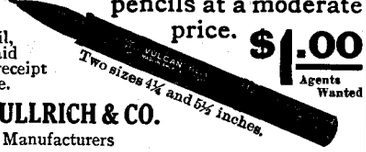
PRICE 100 "BABY GRANDS" express prepaid **$3.75**

La Reclama Cuban Factory
E. H. RIDGEWAY President
Est. 1875 CIGARS from MAKER to SMOKER by MAIL Inc.

101A Lenox Avenue New York City
Reference—Bryant Park Bank, New York

Red or Black "Vulcan" Ink Pencils

The ONLY perfect non-leakable ink pencils at a moderate price. **$1.00**



By mail, postpaid upon receipt of price. Agents Wanted

J. Y. ULLRICH & CO.
Manufacturers
Thames Building, 135 Greenwich Street, New York

The Handiest, Most Secure Binder for all Documents Needing Preservation. Steel Klips avoid all Strings, Wires, or Hole Punching.

KLIP BINDER
Send for Booklet
H. H. BALLARD, 327, Pittsfield, Mass.

6%

WHEN money is deposited with this institution, we issue secured Certificates of Deposit and attach a first mortgage on improved realty and all papers pertinent thereto.
Please write for booklet "F."

SALT LAKE SECURITY & TRUST CO.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS $300,000.00 SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

TOLSTOY'S ESSAYS AND LETTERS. Containing new translations by AYLMER MAUDE. 12mo, cloth, 372 pages $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

THE FIDELITY AND CASUALTY CO.

OF NEW YORK

1876 1909

GEORGE F. SEWARD, President
ROBERT J. HILLAS, Vice-President and Secretary

FIDELITY
LIABILITY
ACCIDENT
HEALTH
STEAM BOILER
ELEVATOR
PLATE GLASS
BURGLARY
FLY WHEEL

This Company has been engaged in the several MINOR MISCELLANEOUS LINES of Insurance for thirty-three years, and has built up gradually and prudently A VERY LARGE CASUALTY INSURANCE BUSINESS. Its annual income from premiums is over SIX MILLION THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Its business is protected by assets of over EIGHT MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, including an unearned premium reserve of over THREE AND ONE-HALF MILLION DOLLARS, and a special reserve against contingent claims of over ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. It has paid over TWENTY-NINE MILLIONS to its policy-holders for LOSSES. Its constant effort is to give its clients not only INSURANCE indemnity, but prompt and effective INSPECTION and ADJUSTING SERVICES.

INSURANCE THAT INSURES

CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $2,011,834

DIRECTORS:

DUMONT CLARKE, WM. P. DIXON, ALFRED W. HOYT, GEO. E. IDE, W. G. LOW, FRANK LYMAN, J. G. McCULLOUGH, WM. J. MATHESON, ALEXANDER E. ORR, HENRY E. PIERREPONT, ANTON A. RAVEN, JOHN L. RIKER, W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, GEO. F. SEWARD

Principal Offices, Nos. 97-103 Cedar Street, New York
Agents in all considerable towns.

Greek culture, evidently contained. So much is proven by the rich results of the limited excavations already made. The beautiful reproductions of statues, busts, bronzes, implements with which the book abounds tell what the Museum at Naples already has acquired from the buried treasure-house. Boundless are the expectations of Professor Waldstein as results of further digging. He looks forward to nothing less than the recovery of all the lost masterpieces of Grecian literature. But the intervening hand of Providence seems to be laid heavily just now upon all such dreams. The practical propositions of this work, in which is something that seems like a revolutionizing of the details of archeological research, are not to be entered upon in this notice. They are scarcely for the lay reader; but the parts which elicit his interest can not fail to stimulate a poignant regret for the untoward fate that may keep so much buried beauty hidden from the eye for yet another generation.

Watkeys, Frederick W. Old Edinburgh. Being an account of the ancient capital of the Kingdom of Scotland, including its streets, houses, notable inhabitants and customs of the olden times. In 2 volumes, 12mo, with many illustrations from old prints and photographs. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $3.

These volumes make a valuable addition to the Travel Library now comprising books on Florence, Venice, Rome, and other cities. Mr. Watkeys has compiled the work on good lines. It is chronologically arranged, deals with the historical, literary, and other associations of the famous city, and the author writes with clearness and precision, as well as real intelligence toward what the traveler would like to know. We are not aware of any volumes on Edinburgh which would so well meet the needs of the tourist.

Washington, George, Writings of. Edited with an Introduction and Notes by Lawrence B. Evans, Ph.D. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. lxvii-567. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Wells, H. G. Tono-Bungay: A Novel. 12mo, pp. 460. New York. Duffield & Co. $1.50.

Wheeler, Joseph T. The Zonal-Belt Hypothesis. A New Explanation of the Cause of the Ice Ages. 12mo, pp. 401. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2.50 net.

Whitney, Henry C. Life of Lincoln. Edited by Dr. Marion Mills Miller. Vol. I: Lincoln the Citizen. Vol. II: Lincoln the President. Royal 8vo, pp. 354—398. The Baker & Taylor Co. $2.50.

This new edition of Henry C. Whitney's "Lincoln" has been edited by Dr. Miller, who supplies an illuminative introduction. The author of the work was closely associated with the great President when the latter was practising law in the West. The two traveled together on circuit for several years and became intimate friends.

Pears'

The skin welcomes Pears' Soap. It gently cleanses, freshens and beautifies. Never irritates nor acts harshly.

Have you used Pears' Soap?

Get it anywhere.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

It is not too much to say that Lincoln is Mr. Whitney's hero, altho he does not worship him. Yet he expresses a very sane and sound appreciation of Lincoln as a good and great man.

The two volumes contain a complete life of him Lowell styled "the first great American." Perhaps the second volume is the more interesting. It deals with the anxious years while Lincoln was President with Mr. Whitney as paymaster to the army. From his inauguration to his death the President is set before us as a great soldier. Mr. Whitney contends that up to the time of Grant, Lincoln was virtually in command of the Federal forces and every victory they gained was under his direction. This point is well drawn out in Mr. Whitney's interesting pages.

ELLEN TERRY AT SIXTEEN.
Her autobiography was recently published.

Williams, Theodore C. The Æneid of Vergil. Translated into English verse. Royal 8vo, pp. 456. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

We have an immense admiration for the man who in our day ventures on such a work as the translation of Vergil into English verse. He deserves credit for his courage, and if he possesses sufficient knowledge of Latin to give a true sense to the words of the most artificial, highly wrought, and fastidious of Roman authors, we can not criticize him. To reproduce Vergil in English is quite impossible. Vergil was Anglicized by Dryden, but Dryden's Vergil is like King Lear in a bob-wig and top boots. We have no fault to find with the care and accuracy with which Mr. Williams' version has been executed.

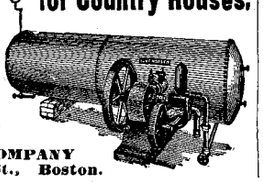
One Bequest.—MEDIUM—"Is there any question you would like to ask your first wife?"

"Yes, I would like to ask her to give my second wife her recipe for mince-meat."—*The News.*

Water Supply for Country Houses.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED

No elevated tank to freeze or leak. Tank located in cellar. Any pressure up to 60 lbs. The ideal fire protection. Send for Illustrated Catalogue "O."



Let our Engineers figure out your needs.

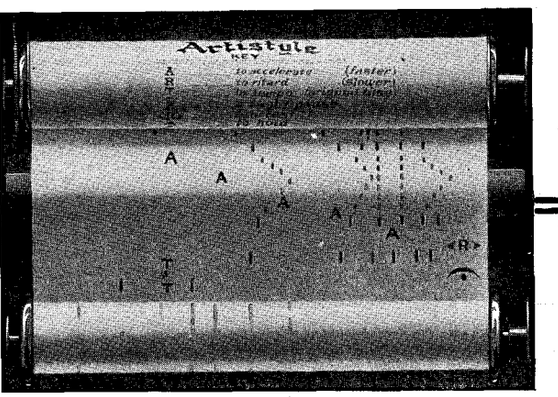
LUNT MOSS COMPANY
48 South Market St., Boston.

If you were playing the "Pilgrims Chorus," how much would it mean to you to have the composer, Wagner himself, by your side to tutor you in the way that every note and phrase of the music should be rendered?

This, in a word, is the function of the

ARTISTYLE

An Artistyle Music-Roll



As it Appears in Actual Use

IN the *Artistyle* Wagner and all the great composers give definite direction as to how their music should be played. These, the composers' own aids to your playing, appear before you so clearly and so plainly in the *Artistyle* music-rolls that, even for the novice, an error in interpretation is made practically impossible on the

ANGELUS PLAYER-PIANO

THINK what this means to every home! The products of the musical genius of the world at the finger-tips of all! The ANGELUS PLAYER-PIANO opens a new vista of enjoyment in the correct rendering of the music your particular temperament desires and, which is of even greater moment, allows you to impart to it the touch of your own individuality.

The *ARTISTYLE*, the *MELODANT*, and the *PHRASING LEVER*, known to musicians as "*The Three Wonders of the ANGELUS*," are exclusive features of the *Knabe-Angelus, Emerson-Angelus* and *Angelus Piano.*

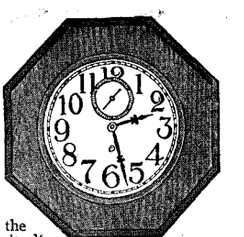
Let us send you our beautiful new book and name of convenient representative.

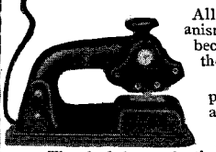
WILCOX & WHITE COMPANY

(Regent House, Regent St., London.) **MERIDEN, CONN.** **Established 1876.**

STROMBERG ELECTRIC CHRONOGRAPH

For General Office Time-Recording, Employees' In-and-Out Time-Recording, Factory Time Cost Keeping, Etc.





All time-recorders in which the time-keeping mechanism is self-contained are liable to get out of order, because the clockwork is too delicate to withstand the constant jar and pounding.

The **Stromberg Electric Chronograph** has solved the problem by taking the clockwork out of the recorder itself and substituting a simple magnetic mechanism, actuated by electric current and controlled by an automatic make-and-break device which is attached to any ordinary office or factory clock. The clock keeps the time—the Chronograph records it. Any number of Chronographs may be run from one clock and absolute agreement of time between them is always insured.

The **Stromberg Electric Chronograph** prints right side up with "plain English" date-and-time line giving year, month, day of month, hour and minute, and whether A. M. or P. M.

In addition to the date-and-time line, special permanent wording such as name or department, "received," "answered," etc., can be furnished when desired.

The date as well as the time is automatically changed and only monthly setting is required. This is accurately set with a key.

The **Stromberg Electric Chronograph** is the best time recorder for every purpose where an accurate-to-the-minute record is wanted. In offices and mercantile houses it is invaluable for recording time of receipt, forwarding, or delivery of letters, telegrams, telephone messages; receipt of orders and filling or shipment of same; filing of letters, bills and other documents; leaving and returning of messengers, etc., etc. The **Stromberg Electric Chronograph** is also particularly adapted for Employees' In-and-Out Recording and Factory Time Cost Keeping and the cost of installing it is one-third that of the best device heretofore in use. For this work the Chronograph is fitted with an adjustable gauge for use with card systems.

For further information fill out and mail to us the coupon checking on it the sort of time keeping in which you are especially interested.

STROMBERG ELECTRIC MFG. CO.
23 S. Jefferson St.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Attached to your present clock

L. D. F

Stromberg Electric Mfg. Company
23 S. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me information regarding use of the Stromberg Electric Chronograph for:

☐ Employees' In-and-Out Recorder.

☐ Factory Time Cost Keeping.

☐ General Office Purposes.

☐ .....
(*Give on this line any other use desired*)

Write Name and Address on the Margin

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The SWOBODA System

of Physiological Exercises

Without medicine or apparatus whatever, I am building vigorous brains and superb human bodies, capable of overcoming and resisting disease,—and establishing great nervous force.

WHEN I say that I teach a different kind of exercise, something new, more scientific, more rational, more effective and immeasurably superior to anything ever before devised, I am repeating what thousands of prominent **men** and **women** are saying for me who have profited by my instructions.

My instruction embodies the ideal principles of attaining and preserving perfect health. It is not a problematical theory, but a system of physiological exercise based upon absolutely correct, scientific facts. If you will follow my instructions for a few weeks, I will promise you such a superb muscular development and such a degree of vigorous health as to forever convince you that intelligent direction of muscular effort is just as essential to success in life as intelligent mental effort.

Medicines Are Inadequate

No pupil of mine will need to digest his food with pepsin or assist nature with a dose of physic. I will give you an appetite and a strong stomach to take care of it; a digestive system that will fill your arteries with rich blood; a strong heart that will regulate circulation and improve assimilation; a pair of lungs that will purify your blood; a liver that will work as nature designed it should; a set of nerves that will keep you up to the standard of physical and mental energy.

Brain Is Weakened By A Poor Body

I will increase your nervous force and capacity for mental labor, making your daily work a pleasure. You will sleep as a man ought to sleep. You will start the day as a mental worker must who would get the best of which his brain is capable.

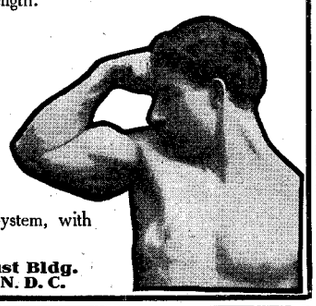
I have no book, no chart, no apparatus whatever. My system is for each individual; my instructions for you would be just as personal as if you were my only pupil. My pupils range from 16 to 86 years and include both men and women.

When a man's health fails, it seems inherent by nature, to look for some magic cure, something he can take into his stomach that will do the work of his digestive organs, bowels, liver or kidneys. The first dose may afford him some relief, but with each succeeding one he finds the effect of the medicine lessened, until he is eventually in a worse condition, for he has allowed a stimulant to perform the work of his vital organs.

Successively he wends his way through various treatments, but his reason finally prevails and teaches him that he must look for a natural method, one that will build up the organs themselves and make them perform their functions naturally. Such a method I offer, so why waste time and money in these futile attempts when you can take the reliable road to health and strength.

State of Maine, Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Circuit, Bangor, Me.

Dear Sir:—Your System has been in use by me for about 20 months, and I am pleased to say that my health is as near perfect as can be; Insomnia gone; constipation gone; rheumatism gone; digestion perfect, capacity for work, abnormal. I am heavier than at any time in my life and my muscular development is all that one could wish. I use the exercises constantly and keep myself in splendid condition by the few minutes' use of them night and morning. (Signed) CHAS. F. SWEET.



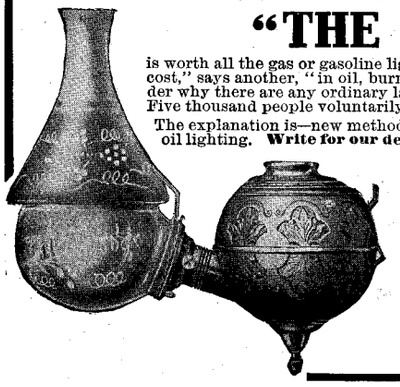
The Swoboda System is taught by mail with perfect success. No medicines or apparatus whatever are used. A few minutes' time in your room every day is all that is necessary. I will send you free, detailed information about the Swoboda System, with proof of its eminent success.

ALOIS P. SWOBODA, 412 Union Trust Bldg. WASHINGTON, D. C.

More Light for Less Money

IF WE can save you one-third of what your present system costs and give you better light are you interested? Understand us rightly. We mean we will PROVE saving, PROVE improved illuminating, PROVE increased convenience. That's the proposition we make you.

We will send you any lamp listed in our catalog "47" on trial to prove that The Angle Lamp is the one perfect substitute for gas or electricity. Like gas, it is always ready to light at the turning of a button and the striking of a match. Like gas, it can be burned at full height or left **burning dimly** without a trace of smoke or odor. **Unlike** gas, it costs even less than the troublesome old style lamp—fully one-third less.



"THE ANGLE LAMP

is worth all the gas or gasoline lights ever made," writes one user. "Saved 20 times its cost," says another, "in oil, burners, chimneys and cuss words." "It has made me wonder why there are any ordinary lamps left to tell their tale of discomfort," adds a third. Five thousand people voluntarily wrote us letters of endorsement and praise last year.

The explanation is—new method. Let us show you what wonders they have worked in oil lighting. **Write for our descriptive catalog "47."** A mere postal card request will bring you this booklet, describing a light which, burning common kerosene in a new way, is so completely satisfactory that such particular people as Mrs. Grover Cleveland, the Rockefellers, Carnegies, etc., use it for lighting their homes and estates in preference to any other system. And it will also bring our offer of

THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL

The Angle Lamp is made in thirty-two varieties from $2.00 up, a lamp for **every** purpose. **Send for our catalog "47"** showing just the style to suit you and explaining our trial offer.

ANGLE MFG. CO.
159-161 W. 24th Street, - New York

CURRENT POETRY

Wireless

By JAMES OPPENHEIM

The seas are deep and the seas are wide, and or ever the days of creatures were,
By sun and moon was pulled the tide and all the Earth was ocean-stir—
Then came land and then came beast and then came Man, and five feet high
Blinked his eyes on the churning yeast of a sea that melted in the sky.

Laughing the five-foot creature stood against the leagues on leagues of the deep—
Laughing he knotted a raft of wood and paddled his craft through hollow and steep—
But the seas are deep and the seas are wide, and they swallowed him down—and a host thereafter—
Till nations came like a vast ebb-tide and went down cured of insolent laughter.

Nation by nation the daring came, with ribs of oak and with ribs of steel,
With wing of sail or heart of flame, but the great sea sucked them keel by keel—
Till some escaped and some flew free, and mammoth greyhounds skimmed the deep—
Yet still the salt and dreadful sea was like a mastodon asleep.

But now comes the triumph of all the ages—the subject seas belong to Man—
They break his ship when the tempest rages, they bind his keel with the ancient ban,
But out through the big and blinding weather and the thick black fog that chokes and smothers,
Man sends his cry through the infinite ether and calls to him his coursing Brothers.

Lo, at his call the mighty steamers turn them about with a word of love,
And deeds in the brains of ancient dreamers come real in flesh and live and move—
The Brotherhood gathers on gliding foam and with sandal-seas are their frail feet shod—
Man is making of Earth a Home, man is making of man a god.

Lo, we have taken the Earth's rough features and builded cities and civilizations—
Lo, we tiny sky-lost creatures are shadowed by our own creations—

Music Lessons Free

IN YOUR OWN HOME

A wonderful offer to every lover of music whether a beginner or an advanced player.

Ninety-six lessons (or a less number, if you desire) for either Piano, Organ, Violin, Guitar, Banjo, Cornet, Sight Singing, or Mandolin will be given free to make our home study courses for these instruments known in your locality. You will get one lesson weekly, and your only expense during the time you take the lessons will be the cost of postage and the music you use, which is small. Write at once. It will mean much to you to get our free booklet. It will place you under no obligation whatever to us if you never write again. You and your friends should know of this work. Hundreds of our pupils write: "Wish I had known of your school before." "Have learned more in one term in my home with your weekly lessons than in three terms with private teachers, and at a great deal less expense." "Everything is so thorough and complete." "The lessons are marvels of simplicity, and my 11 year old boy has not had the least trouble to learn." One minister writes: "As each succeeding lesson comes I am more and more fully persuaded I made no mistake in becoming your pupil."

Established 1898—have thousands of pupils from eight years of age to seventy.

Don't say you cannot learn music till you send for our free booklet and tuition offer. It will be sent by return mail free. Address U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Box L. D., 225 Fifth Ave., New York City.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Earth, that was but rough seas and sands, becomes
a being with soul and heart—
Man is the Power of God with hands to build of Chaos
an ordered Art!

. . . . . .

—New York *Times* (January 29).

Womanhood

BY BRIAN HOOKER

Love to a lady said that kneeled before him,
Fain of his light and of his glory fain:
"Who ask of Love must manifold restore him
For little joy, long pain."

Swiftly she answered: "Lord, put forth thy power":
(Oh, and the wonder of her lips and eyes!)
"Let me know all. So I but have mine hour,
What matter for the price?"

Love laughed and blest her, saying: "The full measure
Of all my sweet I give thee utterly;
And in thy pain a joy beyond all pleasure,
Seeing it comes of me."

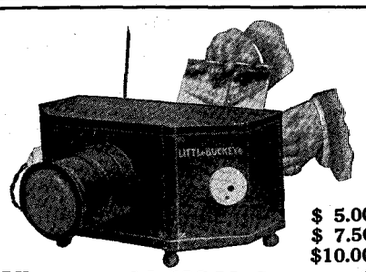
—*Harper's Magazine* (February).

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

FROM DECK-HAND TO GOVERNOR

ARE the possibilities of advancement and adventure in American life exhausted? This is the question which has been doing valiant service, for the last decade, to four-corners debating societies and cracker-box pessimists. Here is a picturesque story from Florida of a penniless orphan boy who has worked his way up from the deck of a tug-boat to the governor's chair of the great orange-blossom State. The career of Napoleon Broward, as Ralph D. Paine tells it in *Everybody's Magazine* (February), chronologically put, runs along something like this: Penniless boy, ship cook, sailor before the mast, wrecker and filibuster to Cuba on his famous tug-boat *Three Friends*, governor of Florida, promoter of the project to reclaim the Florida everglades. Mr. Paine describes the gubernatorial campaign thus:

"I don't intend to go after the cities," declared Napoleon Broward. "Their newspapers are against



$ 5.00
$ 7.50
$10.00

What would YOU Suggest?

We will give away twenty of our $10 LITTLeBUCKEYe Post Card Projectors for the twenty best letters suggesting Parlor Entertainments and Games with the LITTLeBUCKEYe Post Card Projector. Contest closes March 1st, 1909. Letters should be as short as possible, and each letter should tell about a plan of entertainment for one evening only.

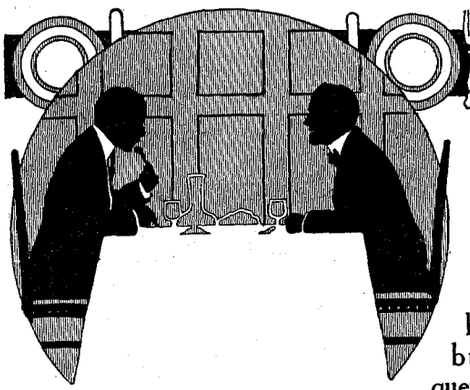
The twenty best letters with names of prize-winners will be published in a booklet which we will mail to all participants. It costs nothing to compete in this contest. There is nothing to buy. Machines will be shipped to winners, express prepaid.

The **LITTLeBUCKEYe** is a machine with a powerful light and strong lens which reflects post cards, photographs, clippings from newspapers, magazines or books, pen and ink drawings on plain paper, colored pictures from the comic papers, showing them on a sheet, magnified one hundred and sixty times.

All machines are complete with lamps and connections to attach to gas jet or electric light fixture, or for homes without either, we furnish machines with improved acetylene generator.

To aid contestants, we will send our free booklet "G" upon request. The **LITTLeBUCKEYe** is sold by leading photo supply houses, department stores, toy stores and hardware dealers almost everywhere. Where dealers do not handle them, we ship direct, prepaying express charges

THE BUCKEYE STEREOPTICON CO., Cleveland, Ohio



A Short Smoke

for the very busy man—the lawyer, the physician, the business man—who frequently has not time to smoke a large cigar, but does have a few minutes now and then after luncheon, on the street, on his way home at night or between the acts to enjoy a *little* cigar of the same satisfying character.

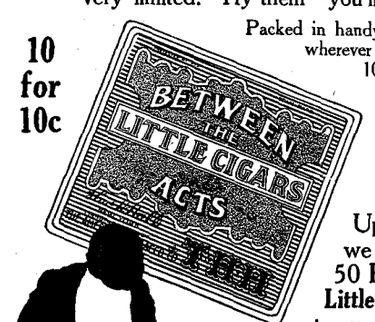
BETWEEN THE ACTS

Little Cigars

are the best-known and most popular "short smoke" in the world—the favorite of professional and business men. They are the original *"little cigars"* established by Thos. H. Hall, New York City, over 30 years ago, and afford complete satisfaction to the cigar smoker when time is very limited. Try them—you'll be convinced.

Packed in handy metal boxes, which prevent breaking, and sold wherever good cigars are sold—10 for 10c., 50 for 50c., or 100 for $1.00. If your deale rcannot supply you,

10 for 10c



Send Coupon with 50c. for Box of 50

Upon receipt of 50 cents we will send a box of 50 **Between the Acts Little Cigars** postpaid to any address in the United States—or a box of 100 for $1.00. *Fill out and mail coupon today.*

If you will also mention the name of your cigar-dealer we will endeavor to arrange to have him supply you hereafter.

Little Cigar Dept.
THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY
111 Fifth Ave., New York

CUT ON THIS LINE

Little Cigar Dept., THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY
111 Fifth Avenue, New York

I enclose 50 cents for a box of 50 Between the Acts Little Cigars, to be sent to me, postpaid, at the following address—

Name.....

Address.....

SLEEP OUT-DOORS IN YOUR OWN ROOM

Of Course literally this is impossible but practically it is a fact. The **Superior Window Tent** is so made that while your body is enjoying the comforts of a warm bedroom, only the face comes in contact with the crisp, out-door air, which enables you to get all the benefits derived from out-door sleeping with none of the dangers and disadvantages of sleeping in tents, on roofs or porches; also shielded from rain, snow, drafts or any other exposures. Sleep in nature's pure, fresh air and arise invigorated, refreshed and robust. For full illustrated particulars of this inexpensive device, address

CABINET MFG. CO.
306 Main St., Quincy, Ill.
Mfrs. of Superior Bath Cabinets for Turkish and Vapor Baths.

PARIS GARTERS

25 and 50 cents at dealers or direct if he is out

No Metal can come next the wearer

Nature has made the masculine leg flat on its inner front surface. From this point all stocking support should come. **PARIS** *is the only garter shaped and fitted* in harmony with natures plan. *Guaranteed to satisfy.*

A. Stein & Co., 161 Center Ave., Chicago

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

JACK FROST WILL GET HIM

CUTICURA SOAP

And Cuticura Ointment are the purest, sweetest, most effective and economical Emollients for winter irritations, chappings, redness and roughness of the face and hands. In the treatment of cutaneous affections that torture, disfigure, itch, burn and scale and destroy the hair Cuticura Soap and Ointment work wonders.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., 133 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

Cuticura Booklet, post-free, tells all you need to know about the Skin, Scalp and Hair.

"SAVE-THE-HORSE" SPAVIN CURE.

REG. TRADE MARK

Considering Results Its Cost Is Infinitesimal

Logansport, Ind. — I had a horse with strained ankle. Three veterinarians had him and he steadily grew worse; then I got a bottle of "Save-The-Horse" and after using it the horse was as good as the day he was foaled. HARRY B. DOUNHANN.

S. L. McKee, leading optician, 816 Market St., Wilmington, Del.

I had a mare which had a bad case of lameness in her hip of long standing. I employed two veterinarians, then I purchased your remedy and had it applied and she has never gone a lame step since. She has been in use ever since. S. L. McKEE.

$5.00 a bottle with signed guarantee or contract. Send for copy, booklet, and letters from business men and trainers on every kind of case. **Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ringbone** (except low) **Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Boil, Injured Tendons and all Lameness.** No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. *Dealers or Express Paid.* **Troy Chemical Company, 30 Commercial Ave., Binghamton, N. Y**

me, and they don't take me seriously. But I'm going to stump every crossroads village between Fernandina and Pensacola and talk to the farmers and the crackers and show them that their top ends were meant to be used for something better than hat-racks. I'm going to make 'em sit up and think. They won't mind mistakes in grammar if they find I'm talking horse sense."

Under forced draft, this big, iron-fisted native son charted his course up and down and across Florida, hammering away at his fellows of the pine lands, scrub palmetto, wire grass, and prairie, wasting no time in attempted eloquence, but telling them exactly what he proposed doing if they made him their governor. They flocked to hear him from curiosity, as the owner and master of the famous *Three Friends*, and they liked this new display of his grit. But they found also that he had employed a rarely retentive memory to pack his head full of fact and figures to buttress his arguments, and that he carried ammunition for fighting at long or short range. He had handled men for many years, and he had a masterful presence and address. He told them that what he wanted most to do was to increase the powers of the State Railroad Commission and to safeguard and develop the public lands of the commonwealth. His speeches carried the conviction that he was a strong and honest man who would fight in the last ditch for the gospel of the square deal, wherefore the Floridans made him their governor for four years. He had fought and won his own whirlwind campaign from start to finish, leaving an impression of rugged force and bigness in his wake.

WHEN GENERAL GRANT WENT COURTING

Some interesting pictures of General Grant in his courting days have recently been sketched by Emma Dent Casey, the sister of his wife, in the *Circle Magazine*. One of the most amusing of these incidents is the description of Lieutenant Grant's appeal to his future father-in-law for the hand of the daughter. As the writer tells it:

My father had been strongly opposed to Julia's marrying into the army. She was his favorite daughter, and her health had never been strong. My father knew how arduous, pinched and restless was army life and how it provided few of the home comforts and opportunities for care which a woman in delicate health might require. For that reason I feel sure that he had made up his mind, if he had thought about the matter at all, to refuse his consent to their marriage in case the Lieutenant should ask him for Julia.

However, he might have spared himself the pains of any thoughts upon the subject at all. For Julia, once having said yes, had made his decision for him. When Julia wanted a thing of my father she usually got it.

But father did not know that Julia wanted Lieutenant Grant, however, and the Lieutenant did not know that Julia always got what she wanted. On the day he came to ask her father for her hand, after greeting the rest of us on the porch, he strode quietly and resolutely into the sitting-room where our parents were. My mother glanced at him, and in spite of his calm bearing she guessed his errand and slipt out. The determined young soldier stood straight before my father and looked him in the eye.

"Mr. Dent," he said, "I want to marry your daughter, Miss Julia."

My father looked back at him and smiled. I was peeping through the shutters.

For a minute the older man did not answer, but sat soberly thinking. The soldier boy waited his answer, unmoved.

"Mr. Grant," my father spoke at last, "if it were Nelly you wanted, now, I'd say 'yes'."

"But I don't want Nelly," said the soldier bluntly. I want Julia."

6% INVESTMENTS 6%

For more than a quarter of a century, we have furnished our first farm mortgages to banks for the investment of their funds. Please write for booklet "A."

E. J. LANDER & CO., Grand Forks, N. D.
or Security Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Congress Cards.

Gold edges. **50c. per pack.** 90 picture backs, dainty colors and gold.

Bicycle Cards.

40 regulation backs. Most durable **25c. card** made. More sold than all others combined.

New 200-page book, "Card Games and How to Play Them," latest rules. Sent prepaid for 6 flap ends from Bicycle tuck boxes, or 15c. in stamps.

The U. S. Playing Card Co., Dept. 39 Cincinnati, U.S.A.

THE "BEST" LIGHT

MAKES it possible for everyone to own their own light works. Better than electricity—less expensive. If you can afford kerosene lamps you can afford the "Best" light. Full guarantee. Over 200 styles. Catalog free. Agents wanted. Write.

THE BEST LIGHT CO.
92 E. 5th St., Canton, O.

MAKES AND BURNS ITS OWN GAS

CALOX

The OXYGEN Tooth Powder

Prevents Decay

Dentists advise its use.

All Druggists, 25 Cents.

Trial Size Can and Booklet sent on receipt of Five Cents.

McKesson & Robbins, 91-97 Fulton St., New York.

Do not be satisfied with an indefinite "emulsion" which may *disguise* impurities but which does not exclude them.

Peter Moller's Cod Liver Oil

may be obtained of any good druggist. It is made and *bottled* in Norway, thus teaching you without possibility of adulteration. It is so pure that it is entirely

Free From all Disagreeable Taste or Odor

Digests completely—no nauseous "repeating." Never sold in bulk. Take only the flat, oval bottles bearing name of

Schieffelin & Co.
New York
Sole Agents

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

What is Income Insurance?

It is, as the name implies, insurance which will protect you against loss of income, doctor's bills and the like, in case you fall ill or suffer accident, and are prevented from following your regular occupation. Costs little — benefits paid promptly. No physical examination required. The best policy ever offered.

Agents Wanted Everywhere

Fill out and return coupon for further particulars

Empire State Surety Co.
86 William Street, New York
Offices in all important cities

Please send me your Income Insurance proposition per advertisement in the Literary Digest.

Name .....

Street .....

Town and State .....

Insist on the DOUBLE GRIP CLIP
Supplied only by the Niagara, ideal for card indexes, book marks, and all papers and documents. Niagara Clip Co., N. Y.

Pencil Points

Americans use 160,000,000 lead pencils annually. The favorite pencil with those who know and the aristocrat of pencildom is the

"KOH-I-NOOR"

Famous wherever pencils are used. It is the one pencil that never fails to please. "KOH-I-NOOR" leads are evenly tempered and highly compressed, ensuring smoothness and the utmost durability.

A pencil for every purpose.
10 cents each. $1 a dozen.
Made in Austria. Sold and used everywhere.

L. & C. HARDTMUTH, 34 E. 23rd St., New York

"Oh, you do, do you? . . . Well, then, I s'pose it'll have to be Julia."

We were all gathered on the porch when father came out and told us about it. The Lieutenant's frankness had pleased him and had, I think, won him over in spite of himself.

The writer also takes the opportunity to refute the story that Grant was living in abject poverty before the opening of the Civil War. She says:

The Grants were not poor. They were not rich, but they were in comfortable circumstances, with plenty to eat and plenty to wear and no dependence upon their relatives or any others. There is the famous story of Captain Grant living in such poverty that he had to haul his poor little faggots of wood through the city with an ox-team and blow on his ungloved fingers to keep them from freezing. Mr. Winston Churchill, the novelist, has done Captain Grant the honor of depicting him as a sort of run-down-at-the-heels countryman of the ne'er-do-well and ill-luck class, as one whose wood-peddling was barely able to keep his meager clothes upon his meager body. It is a very interesting picture, but it is not true. He never peddled wood around the streets.

The truth is that he and his negroes cut the wood and he often sent one of them to the city with a load to sell to the families of a Mr. Blow and Mr. Bernard. Mr. Bernard was the brother of my brother John's wife. During the Christmas holidays one winter the negro who generally drove the team for Captain Grant was ill and there was no one to send in his place. The Captain's St. Louis friends sent him word that they were out of wood, and, accordingly, he hitched up his team of white horses to his big wagon, loaded on the wood, and hauled it to the city himself. He probably hauled several loads in this way. I do not know how many. Any other man with the same temper of spirit and the same lack of false pride would have done the same.

On one of these trips, as the Captain was driving along seated on his load of wood, he suddenly came face to face with General Harney and his staff. The General, resplendent in a new uniform and gold trimmings, eyed the figure of the farmer on the wagon with astonishment. Then he drew in his horse, Grant stopt his team, and the pair smiled into each other's eyes.

"Why, Grant, what in blazes are you doing?" exclaimed Harney.

The Captain, sitting comfortably atop his load of wood with his ax and his whipstock at his side, shifted one muddy boot across the other and drawled:

"Well, General, I am hauling wood."

The thing was so obvious and Grant so naive that General Harney and his staff roared with laughter. They shook his hand and joked with him and finally carried him off to dine with them at the Planters' Hotel. That is the true story of Captain Run-down-at-the-heels Grant peddling wood for a pittance in the streets.

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

OPPORTUNITY

Fruit crops in Florida net $500 to $2,500 acre. Delightful climate, land reasonable. Write for booklet.
J. W. WHITE, Gen. In. Agt.
Seaboard Air-Line Ry.
Dept. F.H. Portsmouth, Va.

THERE ARE TWO REASONS

Why we send our **Daus Improved Tip Top Duplicator** on ten days' trial: FIRST—It proves our confidence in the machine; SECOND—By personal use, you can positively tell, before buying, whether it meets your requirements. Each machine contains 16 feet of duplicating surface, 100 copies from pen-written and 50 copies from typewritten original. Complete duplicator, cap size (prints 8¾ x 13 in.). **$5.00**
The Felix P. Daus Duplicator Co., Daus Bldg., 111 John St., New York

Place Your Hand

in Thompson's Reflectoscope in a darkened room, and you will see it stand out—magnified five hundred times—on the screen. The image will not be the shadow of your hand, but a perfect picture reproducing all the vivid flesh tints.

The dream of years has been realized in the perfect projection of opaque objects on a large screen in perfect detail and natural colors by the use of

A. T. Thompson's Reflectoscope

IT REQUIRES NO SLIDES

You can project on a screen direct from the object, post cards, book illustrations (without injury to the book), photographs, drawings and objects such as flowers, fabrics, coins, minerals and models—all in their true form and color.

Post cards may be enlarged to 8, 10 or 12 feet.

No gift or purchase of greater value or utility can be found.

For CHURCHES, COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, Y. M. C. A.'S, LODGES AND HOMES

Hundreds installed in such institutions. Give perfect satisfaction.

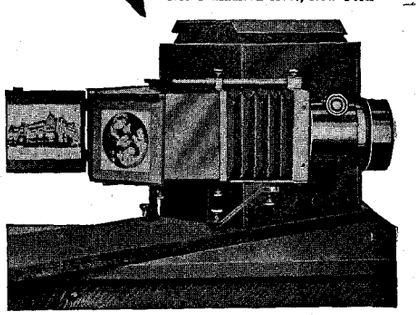
It is a scientific and high grade apparatus, and must not be confused with toys (offered under similar names). In use by the U. S., Canadian, British and Japanese government schools.

Can be used with any incandescent electric system. Operating expense nominal.

Prices from $150 up

Write now for our handsome illustrated booklet No. 23 or regarding any projecting apparatus.

A. T. THOMPSON & COMPANY
Manufacturers
15 Tremont Place, Boston, Mass.
No. 1 Madison Ave., New York



9,059-Word Business Book Free

Simply send us a postal and ask for our free illustrated 9,059-word Business Booklet which tells how priceless Business Experience, squeezed from the lives of 112 big, broad, brainy business men may be made yours—yours to boost your salary, to increase your profits. This free booklet deals with

—How to manage a business
—How to sell goods
—How to get money by mail
—How to buy at rock-bottom
—How to collect money
—How to stop cost leaks
—How to train and handle men
—How to get and hold a position
—How to advertise a business
—How to devise office methods

Sending for this free book binds *you to nothing, involves you* in no obligation, yet it may be the means of starting you on a broader career. Surely you will not deny yourself this privilege, when it involves *only the risk* of a postal—a penny! Simply say "Send on your 9,059-word Booklet." Send to

SYSTEM, Dept. 41-6, 151-153 Wabash Avenue, Chicago

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HIGHEST IN HONORS

BAKER'S COCOA

50 HIGHEST AWARDS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA

Registered, U. S. Pat. Off.

A perfect food, preserves health, prolongs life

WALTER BAKER & CO., Ltd.

Established 1780

DORCHESTER, MASS.

Direct to You No. 306 Library Table Top 22 x 36 in.

Why Pay $18? Any Dealer

We ship in complete sections ready to fasten and stain—all quartered oak. You save over half on

SECTIONAL "COME-PACKT" FURNITURE

Write today for free catalog

INTERNATIONAL MFG. CO. 219 Edwin St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Ann Arbor Lighting System GASOLINE WIRE FEED

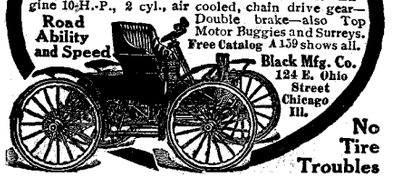
The most up-to-date and complete lighting system on the market. Beautiful fixtures for the home. Attractive high candle power inverted arcs for stores, halls, etc. The best proposition going for hustling agents. Write today for agents' terms and territory. Handsome catalog free.

Superior Mfg. Co.
276 Second Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

$375 BLACK $450

Don't pay 2 prices. This car has been perfect for 3 years—Speed, 2 to 25 miles per hour—Goes 30 miles on 1 gal. gasoline—Splendid for country roads—Greatest for mud, sand and hills—Guaranteed everyway—safe—always ready—dependable—handsome finish—most durable—Engine 10½ H.-P., 2 cyl., air cooled, chain drive gear—Double brake—also Top Motor Buggies and Surreys. Free Catalog A 159 shows all.

Road Ability and Speed

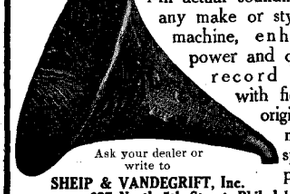


Black Mfg. Co. 124 E. Ohio Street Chicago Ill.

No Tire Troubles

MUSIC-MASTER Wood Horns (NOT VENEERED)

Sent on week's trial



The only solid wood horn

An actual sounding board for any make or style of talking machine, enhancing the power and quality of the record reproduction with fidelity to the original. Oak, mahogany or spruce; French polish finish.

Ask your dealer or write to

SHEIP & VANDEGRIFT, Inc. 827 North 5th Street, Philadelphia

SHEAR WIT

The Victim's Consent.—DOCTOR (to patient)—"Your case is a very serious one, sir, and I think a consultation had better be held."

PATIENT (too sick to care for anything)—"Very well, doctor, have as many accomplices as you like."—*Spare Moments.*

Over the Cocoa.—"My cocoa's cold," sternly announced the gruff old gentleman to his fair waitress.

"Put your hat on," she sweetly suggested.—*New York Observer.*

Brains.—Thomas L. Masson, in *Lippincott's Magazine*, thus wittily discourses upon a fruitful theme:

"Brains are common to all parts of the country, and traces of them have even been discovered in summer at Lenox, Bar Harbor, and Newport.

"They are originally used to obtain money, but when money is obtained by them it usually takes their place.

"The quality of brains varies in different localities. Mixed with ginger, they become very valuable. With a spine, they are a necessity in every household.

"At one time they influenced literature, but the discovery was made that literature could do without them. Since then they have been almost exclusively devoted to advertising.

"Brains are employed in various enterprises. They make bridges, railroads, and other systems of transportation. They also create capital, and are used extensively in evading the law. They mix with water and gasoline, but are absorbed by alcohol.

"Brains are bought and sold in the open market. They may be traded in on the exchange in Washington and Albany or in other political centers. The best quality, however, are not traded in. Indeed, oftentimes they are not even heard of until long after they have passed away."

The Inference.—RECRUIT—"Please, Sergeant, I've got a splinter in my 'and."

SERGEANT-INSTRUCTOR—"Wot yer been doin'? Strokin' yer 'ead?"—*Punch.*

A Catastrophe.—TEACHER—"Bessie, name one bird that is now extinct."

LITTLE BESSIE—"Dick."

TEACHER—"Dick? What sort of a bird is that?"

LITTLE BESSIE—"Our canary. The cat extincted him!"—*The Presbyterian.*

Modern Service.—"Where are those oysters, waiter?"

"In a minute, sir; the house doctor is examining them."—*Journal Amusant.*

Couldn't Both Ride.—General Phil. Sheridan was at one time asked what incident in his life caused him the most amusement.

"Well," he said, "I always laugh when I think of the Irishman and the army mule. I was riding down the line one day when I saw an Irishman mounted on a mule that was kicking rather freely. The mule finally got his foot caught in the stirrup, when, in the excitement, Pat remarked:

"'Well, if you're goin' to git on, I'll be gittin' off.'"—*Gunther's Magazine.*

Monumental.—It was while Charlemagne Tower was ambassador to Russia that a newspaper "spread itself" upon a fête held at St. Petersburg. A green copy-reader produced this result:

"As pleasing to the eye as was all this decoration, there was additional pleasure in the sight, as one stood at the head of the Prospekt Nevska, of Charlemagne Tower, brilliantly illuminated, looming grand and imposing against the winter sky."—*Success Magazine.*

Landed a Hard One.—"My mistress isn't at home, ma'am," said a domestic to a caller.

"Oh! indeed," was the sweetly sarcastic response. "Will you please tell her that when I saw her peeping from the front window as I came up I felt very much afraid that she was!"—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. 50c per case of 6 glass stoppered bottles.

Do You Hear Well?

The Stolz Electrophone—A New, Scientific and Practical Invention for Those Who Are Deaf or Partially Deaf—May Now be Tested in Your Own Home.

Deaf or partially deaf people may now make a month's trial of the Stolz Electrophone at home. This is unusually important news for the deaf, for by this plan the *final* selection of the *one completely satisfactory hearing aid is made easy and inexpensive for everyone.*

Mrs. C. Lidecka, 238 12th Ave., Maywood, Ill., wears an Electrophone. Less conspicuous than eyeglasses.

This new invention (U. S. Patent No. 763,575) renders unnecessary such clumsy, unsightly and frequently harmful devices as trumpets, horns, tubes, eardrums, fans, etc. It is a tiny electric telephone that fits on the ear, and which, the instant it is applied, *magnifies* the sound waves in such manner as to cause an *astonishing increase* in the *clearness of all sounds.* It overcomes the buzzing and roaring ear noises, and also so *constantly* and *electrically exercises the vital parts of the ear that, usually, the natural, unaided hearing itself is gradually restored.*

Prominent Business Man's Opinion

STOLZ ELECTROPHONE CO. Chicago.—I am pleased to say that the Electrophone is very satisfactory. Being small in size and great in hearing qualities makes it PREFERABLE TO ANY I HAVE TRIED, and I believe I have tried all of them. I can recommend it to all persons who have defective hearing.—M. W. HOYT, Wholesale Grocer, Michigan Ave. and River St., Chicago.

Write or call at our Chicago office for particulars of our *personal home test* offer and list of prominent endorsers who will answer inquiries. Physicians cordially invited to investigate. Address or call (call if you can).

Stolz Electrophone Co., 1635 7th Floor, Stewart Bldg., Chicago

Branch Offices: Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Pittsburg, Los Angeles, Seattle, Des Moines, Toronto. Foreign Office: 82-85 Fleet St., London, Eng.

Stewart Hartshorn

HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS

Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label. Get "improved," no tacks required.

Wood Rollers Tin Rollers

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES

All the standard machines sold or rented anywhere. Cash or time payments. Rental allowed to apply on price. Shipped with privilege of examination.

Typewriter Sales Co., 171 Broadway, New York

Let us show you how to improve the appearance of your home. Wrought Iron Fence is cheaper than wood and practically permanent. No repairing with Stewart's Iron Fence. Write for booklet showing hundreds of designs at all prices. Also iron vases, garden furniture, stable fittings, etc. Agents Wanted—Make money in spare time.

THE STEWART IRON WORKS CO.
1709 Covington St., CINCINNATI, O.
Largest Makers of Iron Fence in the World.

SQUAB '09 BOOK FREE

Mated pair billing, or kissing.—From eggs to squabs in 4 weeks.

Write for our handsome 1909 Free Book, telling how to make money breeding squabs. We were first, the originators. Cloth-bound book now 303 pages, 114 illus. It's Great.

PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO., 152 Howard Street, Melrose, Mass.

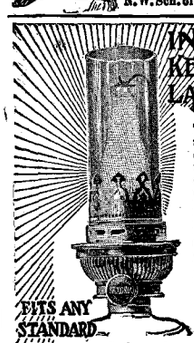
Taxidermy Book FREE.

Mount Beautiful Birds

Be a Taxidermist. Mount your own trophies, such as birds and animals. Decorate your home or make money mounting for others. *Taxidermists handsomely paid.* Success guaranteed or no tuition. Book "How to Learn to Mount Birds & Animals" sent FREE. Write today.

N. W. Sch. of Taxidermy Box 78P, Omaha, Neb.

INCANDESCENT KEROSENE OIL LAMP BURNER



The SAXONIA lights same as any lamp and produces gas off the top of the wick, a fine white light. Burns 1-3 oil of ordinary lamp; gives three times light. 1-5 cost of gas, 1-30 cost of electricity. Pays for itself. Imported chimney and mantle of extra strength with burner complete for $3, express paid. Money refunded if not as represented. Booklet free.

Agents Wanted

U. S. A. LIGHTING CO.
262 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

FITS ANY STANDARD LAMP

Refer to Banks of the city, Bradstreet, or Dun.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

For the GARDEN

The Easy Way to Grow Roses

IT'S easy to grow roses out of doors—if you know how. Easy if you select the right roses for *your* locality, plant them the right way and give them the right care.

We have just issued a beautifully illustrated little manual telling how to do all the things necessary to the successful culture of roses in the easy way. We have called it

How to Grow Roses

and it covers the subject from A to Z in terse, concise, easily understood form to be had in no other book. It is a trusty guide to sure success with roses out of doors.

Special Offer: Send us 10 cents and we will mail this invaluable *"How to Grow Roses"* and in addition send you FREE of charge at the proper planting time a **25 cent Guaranteed to Bloom Rose**, selected especially for your locality.

The Conard & Jones Co. West Grove, Pa.

Box 80-B

Remember the Star.

BRUNJES SEEDS

The increasing demand for our seeds surely proves they are reliable. This year's catalogue is the best we ever issued and will be mailed free. Be sure and send for a copy to-day.

M. H. BRUNJES & SON

1581 Myrtle Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Practical facts on housing, feeding and attention when sick. *Where the Reds* come from, why best business hens.

FINE PICTURES. Two by the wonderful new color photography—typical birds, true to life. Send 20 cents for book, with rebate coupon good for 20 cents on first order of me for two settings of eggs.

WALTER SHERMAN

Ashwalk Newport, R. I.

Greider's Book on Poultry

Shows and describes sixty breeds, and lowest prices of stock and eggs. All details—hatching, raising, buildings, egg production, disease, etc. Fifteen handsome chromos. 10c postpaid.

Greider's Germicide keeps fowls healthy.

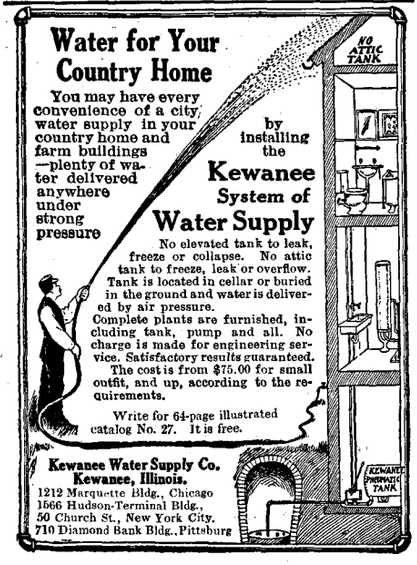
B. H. GREIDER, Rheems, Pa.

Water for Your Country Home

You may have every convenience of a city water supply in your country home and farm buildings—plenty of water delivered anywhere under strong pressure by installing the **Kewanee System of Water Supply**

No elevated tank to leak, freeze or collapse. No attic tank to freeze, leak or overflow. Tank is located in cellar or buried in the ground and water is delivered by air pressure. Complete plants are furnished, including tank, pump and all. No charge is made for engineering service. Satisfactory results guaranteed. The cost is from $75.00 for small outfit, and up, according to the requirements.

Write for 64-page illustrated catalog No. 27. It is free.



Kewanee Water Supply Co.
Kewanee, Illinois.
1212 Marquette Bldg., Chicago
1666 Hudson-Terminal Bldg.,
50 Church St., New York City.
710 Diamond Bank Bldg., Pittsburg

Pictorial Ancestry.—An Englishman, fond of boasting of his ancestry, took a coin from his pocket, and, pointing to the head engraved on it, said: "My great-great-grandfather was made a lord by the king whose picture you see on this shilling."

"What a coincidence!" said his Yankee companion, who at once produced another coin. "My great-great-grandfather was made an angel by the Indian whose picture you see on this cent."—*Christian Endeavor World.*

Almost as Good.—Little Ikey came up to his father with a very solemn face.

"Is it true, father," he asked, "that marriage is a failure?"

His father surveyed him thoughtfully for a moment.

"Well, Ikey," he finally replied, "if you get a rich wife it's almost as good as a failure."—*Lippincott's.*

An Unfortunate Man.—GYER—"There goes a man the weather seldom agrees with."

MYER—"So? Who is he?"

GYER—"He's a government weather forecaster."—*Chicago News.*

A Perilous Predicament.—Robert Herrick, the brilliant realistic novelist, said at a recent luncheon at Chicago:

"There is a type of American wife who, in her greed for wealth and display, brings unhappiness on herself. She rather reminds me of the fat man and the table-d'hôte dinner.

"This man entered a restaurant that served a dinner at the fixed price of seventy-five cents. He knotted a napkin about his neck and fell to heavily. So heavily, in fact, that the waiter, after a whispered conversation with the proprietor, approached him and said:

" 'Beg pardon, sir, but I'll have to charge you a quarter extra; you eat so much.'

"The fat man, red and short of breath from his excessive gorging, said earnestly:

" 'For goodness' sake, don't do that! I'm nearly dead now from eating seventy-five cents' worth. If you make me eat another quarter I'll bust.' "—*New York Times.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

January 22.—Over 170 lives are lost in floods in the Transvaal and Northern Natal.

January 23.—Lian Tun-Yen, recently superseded on the Chinese Foreign Board, is reinstated and made president of the Board.

January 27.—Benoit-Constant Coquelin dies suddenly at Pont-aux-Dames.

January 28.—Major-General José Miguel Gomez is inaugurated President of the Cuban Republic at Havana. Ex-Governor Magoon, the American provisional governor, leaves the island for this country.

Domestic.

WASHINGTON.

January 27.—President Roosevelt announces the appointment of a commission to consider the needs of the Navy in the way of departmental reorganization.

Secretary Root and Ambassador Bryce sign the Newfoundland fisheries treaty in Washington.

The recent speech of Mr. Willett of New York, attacking the President, is expunged from the *Record* by the House.

GENERAL.

January 23.—The White Star liner *Republic*, bound from New York to the Mediterranean, is rammed in the fog off Nantucket lightship by the steamer *Florida*, and abandoned in a sinking condition; her crew and passengers are transferred to the *Florida* and the *Baltic*.

January 25.—President-elect Taft sails from Charleston, S. C., for Panama on the cruiser *North Carolina*.

January 26.—Governor Gillett sends a special message to the California legislature urging conservatism on the Japanese question.

Travel

AROUND THE WORLD CRUISE
By S. S. Arabic, 16,000 Tons, Oct. 16
30 TOURS TO EUROPE $250 UP
F. C. CLARK, Times Building, New York

For the GARDEN

Dreer's Garden Book

contains over **One Hundred Special Cultural Articles**, written expressly for the 1909 edition by the leading horticultural writers of America, including:

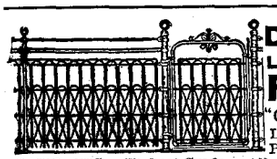
Helena Rutherfurd Ely, author of "A Woman's Hardy Garden," etc.
Prof. L. H. Bailey, editor of "Encyclopedia of American Horticulture."
Mr. Wm. Falconer, former editor of "Gardening."
Mr. Geo. W. Oliver, expert plantsman and writer.
Mr. W. C. Egan, the eminent amateur.
Mr. Eben E. Rexford, the well-known writer on house plants.
Mr. T. Greiner, author of "How to Make the Garden Pay," etc., etc.
And our own corps of experts.

The result is clear, concise instructions that will enable amateurs to grow their favorite flowers and vegetables to perfection. It would cost at least $25 for the various horticultural books to cover the information contained in **Dreer's Garden Book for 1909.**

Enlarged to 256 pages, 4 colors and 4 duotone plates, and hundreds of photographic illustrations of worthy novelties and dependable varieties of vegetables and flowers.

We will send a copy WITHOUT CHARGE to any one mentioning this magazine.

Henry A. Dreer 714 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA



Dwiggins Lifetime Quality Fences

"Cost Less Than Wood"

LAWN, FARM AND POULTRY FENCES, GATES, ETC. Highest Grade. All Work Guaranteed.

Large Illustrated Catalogue and Special Prices FREE

Dwiggins Wire Fence Co., 82 Dwiggins Ave., Anderson, Ind.

Write for free catalog **"PLANTS & PLANS FOR BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS"**

It instructs how and what to plant to obtain artistic and charming effects around the humble little cottage or large estate. Write now.

WAGNER PARK CONSERVATORIES
Box 517 Sidney, Ohio
Florists—Nurserymen—Landscape Gardeners

Boddington's Quality Gigantic Sweet Peas

"Good from the Ground Up." They are so good and so **sure to please you** that we will let you **try them at our expense.** Twelve separate half-ounce packets.

Postpaid Only 25 Cents

The Sweet Peas in this Collection are the **finest named kinds**, and range from purest white to shades of pink, lavender, blue, yellow and crimson. **With each order** on this offer we send a

Rebate Check for a Quarter

To apply on orders for $1.00 worth or more of seeds or bulbs from **Boddington's Garden Guide**, a unique 144-page catalogue, handsomely illustrated with **engravings from life**, beautiful color insert, art cover and concise cultural directions.

Garden Guide Mailed Free to Applicants

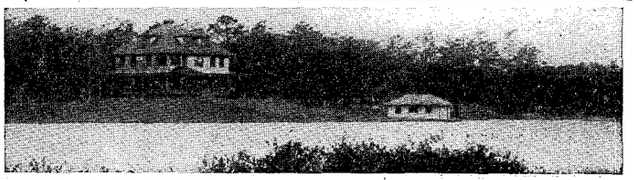
ARTHUR T. BODDINGTON
Seedsman
Dept D, 342 W. 14th Street
New York City

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Real Estate

Rate for advertisements under this heading 75 cents per line

EASTERN STATES



SUFFOLK COUNTY Twenty acres shore front on Shinnecock Bay; five acres cultivated: rest in pine, oak and hickory; borders on fine road. House, frame, twelve rooms and two bath rooms; all modern improvements; open fire places: carriage house and stable about 25 x 50: good boat house; R. F. D. and telephone; place is in the best of condition and is a real opportunity.
W. W. PEAK 268 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENTLEMAN'S BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME

located at Clinton, N. Y., the seat of Hamilton College, and nine miles from Utica, for sale at a great sacrifice. Send for illustrated folder.

BAECHLE-CLARK CO.
AGENTS
6-8 Blandina Street Utica, N. Y.

ELKWATER A SUMMER HOME AND FARM of 105 acres FOR SALE on watershed of Delaware and Susquehanna rivers—western slope of Catskills, 2000 ft elevation—3½ miles from Ulster & Delaware Railway. Express trains to New York. Fine climate, mountain air, no river fogs, fine scenery. House of 18 rooms, separate laundry, running water, stable, barn, etc. Desirable summer home ready for use.
J. L. GREENLEAF, 1 Broadway, New York

FURNISHED RESIDENCE FOR RENT. Attractive Grounds—Extensive View.
F. BEDELL
CORNELL HEIGHTS, ITHACA, N. Y.

Best Real Estate Investment on the Atlantic Coast

Ocean City Bayous, Ocean City, N. J.

Only small cash payment required. Nearly every lot has magnificent, protected water front. Beautiful bay site, only few blocks from ocean. Inland, water and seashore combined. High class bay colony with ideal social features. Lots sold at bare price of ground. Buy *now* and share in rapid rise—$300 to $500 gain—which improvements already under way insure without extra cost. Write us at once for beautiful booklet.

OCEAN CITY BAYOUS CO.,
Drawer E, Ocean City, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES For Rent 1909
14 room house, 2 baths, beautifully furnished and newly decorated. Large stable. On large corner lot in Walton, N.Y. Frontage on Delaware River. Rent $1,000. 14 room remodelled farm house, 2 baths, spring water. 3 miles from Cooks Falls, N.Y. Good furniture; best of gardens. Excellent fishing, boating, etc. Rent $250. Box 173. Literary Digest.

WESTERN STATES

HERE IS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

I HAVE a splendid farm of 300 acres, of which 125 are in a high state of cultivation, producing enormously heavy crops. The balance is timber and includes a beautiful lake, one mile long. The man who will erect a few summer cottages on the wooded shores of this sheet of water, will obtain a big revenue in rentals, in addition to profitable crops. There are now two good residences in first class condition, several large barns, a silo, hog and hen houses, granary, etc. Excellent water supply. R.R. station on the property. A. G. COX, Osseo, Wis.

FOR SALE: SANITARIUM and HEALTH RESORT, Incorporated for $100,000.00. 226 acres of land. Enchanting scenery. Boating, bathing, fishing. Mineral spring emitting daily 100,000 gallons of purest water of exceptional therapeutic value. Property can be made to rival celebrated European Spas. Within easy reach of populous cities. Bonanza for right parties.
Box 171, LITERARY DIGEST.

COLORADO
THE CRESCENT FARM
comprising 400 acres. 4 miles west of Longmont, 1½ south of Hygiene, on the Burlington—good roads—ample water—well built 8-room house—barn for 12 horses—outbuildings—land fenced and cross-fenced—nearly all in cultivation—150 acres alfalfa. Price $52.50 per acre. Easy terms. Send for booklet. Manning, Box 300, Dekalb, Ill.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS FARM
160 acres in Illinois Corn Belt, four miles from Hillsboro. 120 acres in cultivation; 40 acres in woods pasture. Underlaid with coal. Will sell cheap.
Address box 169, The Literary Digest.

The first person in each town who buys one of our residence lots (50 x 140 feet) in

SNELL'S PARK ADDITION SWEETWATER, TEXAS,

the fastest growing County Seat town in West Texas, with 5000 people already, two trunk railroads and third assured we will, when payments are completed, give absolutely free, forty acres of West Texas land, clear abstract with general Warranty Deed. Price of lots $140, $10 cash, $10 first of each month, without interest. References—any bank in Dallas. Agents wanted. Address owners,
BIARD & SCALES, Dallas, Texas.

FIFTY-BUSHEL CORN FARM (has produced, once, 115 bushels) on southern edge of Central Illinois corn belt; 160 fertile and tillable acres, just rolling enough to secure drainage and therefore not tiled. Price reduced from $125 to $100 per acre; underlaid by 6 ft. vein of coal; 4 miles from Pana, Illinois; crossing of 4 trunk lines; tolerable house of 9 rooms, small orchard; indifferent fences of barbed and woven wire, excellent water, recently built barn 36x80 with other outbuildings. Address BALDWIN & BALDWIN, Pana, Ill.

SOUTHERN STATES

FRUIT FARM
To settle an estate I offer subject to prior sale one of the finest farms in Berkeley County, W. Va., at a sacrifice. Contains 141 acres finest limestone land, ¼ of which has planted on it a model 10 year old orchard of Grimes Golden, Ben Davis and York Imperial Apples. Has 9 room brick house, 90 foot Bank Barn, many other buildings. Running Water, near school, church and mill. 2½ miles from Martinsburg on fine pike. Price $16,000. Complete.
EXECUTOR, Box 538, Martinsburg, W. Va.

VIRGINIA
COLONIAL ESTATE—James River; 25 miles from Richmond; 2100 acres.
WATER POWER
1400 H.P.; James River front four miles; 4000 acres. J. Thompson Brown & Co., Richmond, Virginia.

3000 ACRES. Prefer to sell in body but will divide if desired. Unsurpassed fertility; drained; wooded; excellent water supply. Fifty comfortable cabins; two residences, modern improvements. Fifteen dollars up per acre, part cash, balance easy payments. Barrow & Norwood, P.O. Box 52, St. Francisville, La.

To Rent for Winter Season. A furnished cottage, 6 rooms, all conveniences, best locality. Only $275.00.
W. O. HAY, Camden, So. Carolina.

Unusual Opportunity
Pensacola, Florida

An Estate offers for sale at a low figure an attractive property, desirably located two blocks from trolley line in this growing and prosperous city. Eleven acres surrounded by beautiful hedge; many magnificent magnolia trees and plants in great variety; hundreds of rose bushes; golden dwarf arbor vitæ hedges, huge azalea bushes, fruit trees, etc., all under careful and continuous cultivation for thirty years. Dwelling 8 rooms and bath; laundry; outbuildings consisting of dwelling 7 rooms, cow barn furnished for high-grade stock accommodating 30 head, milk house, stable, 8 box and ordinary stalls, carriage room, good wells, windmill, large tank—all buildings, etc., in thorough order. Apply
A. R. Stoddart, 100 William St., N. Y.
or A. V. Clubbs, Pensacola, Fla.

TEXAS William S. Delery, Civil Engineer
P. O. Box 646 Houston, Texas.
Manual containing reliable and valuable information to land owners and investors, compiled from personal investigations.

Classified Columns

Rate for advertisements under this heading 75 cents per line

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

PATENTS SECURED or fee returned. Send sketch for free report as to patentability. GUIDE BOOK and WHAT TO INVENT, with valuable List of Inventions. Wanted sent free. ONE MILLION DOLLARS offered for one invention; $16,000 for others. Patents secured by us advertised free in World's Progress; sample free. Evans Wilkens & Co., 849 "F." Washington.

PATENTS THAT PAY. PROTECT Your Idea! 2 Books free: "Fortunes in Patents—What and How to Invent"; 84-page Guide Book. Free search of the Pat. Off. records. E. E. VROOMAN, 1106 F St., Washington, D.C.

MASON, FENWICK & LAWRENCE, Patent Lawyers, Washington, D. C., Box W. Established 47 years. Best references. Terms moderate. Illustrated booklet free. Be careful in selecting an attorney. Write us.

PATENTS that PROTECT—Our three books for inventors mailed on receipt of six cents Stamps. R. S. & A. B. LACEY, Rooms 18 to 28 Pacific Bldg., Washington, D. C. Established 1869.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

Socialism inevitable. Know why? Read "The Socialists" 50 cents; "Common Sense of Socialism" $1. Both postpaid $1.35. S. A. BLOCH, 681 D Oakley Ave., Chicago.

LITERARY ASSISTANCE

WE gather material for club women writers, and speakers, give literary advice, correct MSS, and look up ancestors. Bureau of Research, New Albany, Ind.

AUTHOR'S MANUSCRIPTS Typewritten. Your chances for editorial consideration vastly increased. Write now for rates. L. E. SWARTZ, 526 East Newport, Chicago.

AUTHORS SEEKING A PUBLISHER should communicate with the COCHRANE PUBLISHING COMPANY, 251 Tribune Building, New York City.

ORIGINAL POEMS WANTED, with or without music, for new Song book. Also Short Stories with moral.
REV. W. L. PRICE, Newport, N. Y.

FOR THE HOME

BUTCHER'S BOSTON POLISH is the best finish made for floors and interior woodwork. Not brittle; will not scratch or deface like shellac or varnish. Send for free booklet. For sale by dealers in Paints, Hardware and House Furnishings.
THE BUTCHER POLISH CO.
356 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass

RENEW YOUR YOUTH
You have never tasted anything like this. Delicious, invigorating, perfect flavor. Lime Rock GRAPE FRUIT. Bitterness, no trace. Send to Jos. H. Day, Cocoanut Grove, Fla. $5.00 box F.O.B. New York on Clyde Wharf.

VIRGINIA COUNTRY CURED HAMS, one year old (8 to 14 lbs.) 25c. per lb.
FOREST HOME FARM
PURCELLVILLE, VIRGINIA.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BE YOUR OWN BOSS. Start Mail Order Business at home; devote whole or spare time. We tell you how. Very good profit. Everything furnished. No catalog outfit proposition. For "Starter," free particulars, write D. KRUEGER CO., 155 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

BOOK-KEEPERS, OFFICE MEN, Increase Your Salary. Be an expert. Write today for free book, outlining new system of education. COMMERCIAL WORLD, 189 Griswold, Detroit, Mich.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED. I pay more than the Companies. Circulars free. Wm. L. Rhodes, Life Ins. Lawyer, 1429 Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, O.

HELP WANTED

WANTED.—Railway Mail Clerks, Customs Clerks, Clerks at Washington. Commencement Salary $800.00. Many March examinations. Candidates prepared free. Write for schedule. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. B 64, Rochester, N. Y.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

WE REBUILD second hand typewriters in our own factory, make them like new. Guarantee big saving and "real" rebuilt goods. Free trial at our expense and manufacturers' guarantee of one year. Write today. GRADY-REBUILT TYPEWRITER CO., 50 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.

PHOTOGRAPHY

ENLARGEMENTS for Den Decorations. Special—Two 8in. x 10 in. enlargements for 75c with order. Expert Developing, Printing and Enlarging. Regular price list 2c stamp. ROBT. L. JOHNSTON, Expert Photo Finishing, Wilkes Barre, Pa.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC.

FOR SALE. One straight front Brougham and one panel boot Victoria made by Demarest, New York. Used only one season and as good as new. Original cost $2600.00, will sell entire outfit for $850.00.
JOHN M. SMITH, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE

TYPEWRITER WORK. Experienced male typist wishes work to be done at home evenings. First class work. Trustworthy. Finest references. Prices very reasonable. Box 184, Literary Digest.

PRINTING

COLLEGE CATALOGUES
We make a specialty of preparing the better grade and finish of ENGRAVINGS for the printing of the Illustration in one or more Colors, for Catalogues, Advertising displays, Covers, etc.
GATCHEL & MANNING (Estd. 1869)
Designers and Engravers, Philadelphia

FOR MEN

ALL SAFETY RAZOR BLADES 2½c. each. Double edged blades a specialty. We sterilize, resharpen and return your own blades better than new. Send address for convenient mailing package. KEENEDGE CO., 809 Keenedge Bldg., Chicago.

Travel and Resort Directory

GREECE — ITALY — NORTHERN EUROPE
In April In May In June

Sail March 27th. S. S. Canopic of the White Star Line. Dr. H. F. Willard, Leader.
Sail April 23d. Dr. H. H. Powers, Leader.
Ideal itinerary at the ideal season.
Write for Announcement.
Bureau of University Travel, 19 Trinity Pl., Boston

Summer Vacation Tour
14th Year—Small party for Grand European Tour—Everything included. Personally conducted by Mr. Rossi.
L. MELANO ROSSI & CO.
83 State Street, Boston.

JOHNSON'S EUROPEAN TOURS cost less, include more. High-class. 11th year. 4 long and short tours via Gibraltar, June 12, 19, 26, July 3. Send for book and map. W. A. JOHNSON, 917 Madison Ave. Baltimore.

EUROPE Restful spring and summer tours, sailing May 1st., June 26th. High grade travel. Sixth year. Miss Pantlind, 612 Euclid Ave., Cleveland.

PATHWAYS to the SHRINES of Art

New tours for art-lovers and would-be-lovers of Art. A serious purpose to understand and enjoy with those of kindred purpose, is the only qualification. Write for PATHWAYS GUIDE.
Bureau of University Travel, 20 Trinity Pl., Boston

"WINTER IN INDIA" with a member of Parliament. Go with him, as he sees everything and calls on the important personages. 12 mo. Cloth, 75 cts. Paper, 15 cts. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

M'CANN'S TOURS DE LUXE
to Florida, Cuba, West Indies, California
Bermuda, Mexico and Europe
Write for illustrated booklet W, descriptive of these tours. McCANN'S TOURS
Phone—123-38th 1328 Broadway, New York

WRITE for itineraries of the most attractive, comprehensive, and economical European Tours ever offered. Small select parties. Address HARRIET J. BUCK, Provincetown, Mass.

THREE EUROPEAN TOURS. 18th Year. Small Parties. Best accommodations. Highest references. Automobile and motor-boat excursions. E. W. Van Deusen, 542 W. 124th St., N. Y. City.

Cash for Back Numbers of The Literary Digest. For LITERARY DIGEST whole numbers 733, 735, 745, 752, 753, 761, 768, 769, 771, 804, 805, 820, 822, 839, 840, 848, 849, 860, 878, 879, 885, 887, 909, 910, 937, 951, 953, 956, 959, and for semi-annual indexes 16, 18, 20, 24, 26, 27, 28, returned to us at once in good condition, we will pay ten cents a copy, or credit the amount on subscription.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 East 23d Street, New York

HOW PARIS AMUSES ITSELF By F. Berkeley Smith, author of "The Real Latin Quarter," etc. 135 Captivating Pictures by the Author and several Noted French Artists. "It is the gayest book of the year, and is as handsome mechanically as it is interesting in narrative. The sparkle, the glow, the charm of the risque, the shimmer of silks, and the glint of jewels, are all so real and apparent."—*Buffalo Courier*. 12 mo, cloth, handsome cover, $1.50. Funk & Wagnalls Company, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Travel and Resort Directory

Travel and Resort Directory

.TO.
NASSAU
CUBA
MEXICO

IDEAL WINTER TRIPS to the TROPICS

On modern twin-screw steamships equipped with every convenience and luxury of transatlantic travel.

NO island in the West Indies has as many charms for the winter tourist as NASSAU. The wonderful climate and scenery of CUBA, and the fascinations of HAVANA—"The Paris of the Western Hemisphere"—are of the greatest attraction to the tourist. OLD MEXICO, our neighboring republic, is rich in wonderful scenery and interesting features.

NO winter tour could be planned which, at the expenditure of the same amount of time and money, will give as much enjoyment as a trip on the WARD LINE to these interesting places.

Regular Sailings to Nassau, Round Trip, $70. Sailings to Havana, Cuba, Every Thursday and Saturday, Round Trip, $76 and up. Sailings to Mexico, Every Thursday, Round Trip, $114 and up.

Send for complete information.

ALFRED GILBERT SMITH, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr.
H. E. CABAUD, Gen'l Agt.

NEW YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. COMPANY
General Office, Pier 14, East River, New York

JAPAN In April

Is in her brightest, merriest, most charming mood. It is the month of cherry blossoms and all Japan is in holiday dress. Leave on the

S. S. "Minnesota"

sailing from Seattle, March 20th, and arrive there in time to see the delicate pink cherry buds burst into bloom. Other sailings June 19 and September 18th.

For illustrated folder and full information regarding the largest and most comfortable steamship in Trans-Pacific service, address any representative of the Great Northern Railway, Northern Pacific Railway, or

Great Northern Steamship Co.

A. L. CRAIG,
Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Paul

W. A. ROSS,
Ass't Gen. Pass. Agt., Seattle

W. C. THORN,
Traveling Passenger Agent,
209 Adams St., Chicago

NEW YORK OFFICE
379 or 319
Broadway

Around Porto Rico

The special tours of The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. occupy three weeks and are ideal yachting excursions on summer seas. The steamers have every convenience, with only outside staterooms. They circle the entire island and stop at many interesting and historic localities. The ship is the tourist's hotel during the entire trip, so the labor and inconvenience of land travel is avoided. ¶ The special tourist rate for this cruise is **$140,** which includes every expense.

Write for Illustrated Booklet

THE NEW YORK & PORTO RICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY
12 Broadway, New York
Or RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., all Principal Cities

SICILY—GREECE—CONSTANTINOPLE —DALMATIA—$275
Spring and Summer Cruises to the most interesting shores of the Mediterranean.
Write for announcement
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
19 Trinity Place, Boston

EUROPE Select two months' **Summer Tour, $250**
12 tours at lowest rates from $175 up. British Isles, Belgium, Holland, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Turkey, Greece and Italy. Apply NOW.
THE TEMPLE TOURS, S-Z, Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Send Your Boy to Europe
College instructor, Harvard man, experienced in European travel, will take select party of boys this summer. Reasonable terms. Correspondence invited.
Box 201, LITERARY DIGEST.

SOUTH AMERICA Novel Tour January 23. East and West Coasts and Across the Andes. Itineraries ready.
COLLVER TOURS CO., 424 Boylston St., Boston.

EUROPE Send for booklet. Best way to see Europe at moderate cost. **THE IDEAL WAY**
J. P. GRAHAM, IDEAL EUROPEAN TOURS, Box 1055-D, Pittsburg, Pa.

EUROPE Party of six sails in June. Three months $850. Leisure and comfort. Itinerary and references. Miss Ames, 39 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

FLORIDA, Florence Villa, in the heart of the famed lake region. A resort combining metropolitan comforts and luxuries with plantation life. 600 acres orange groves. Hunting and fishing. Rates and booklet upon application.
H. GUY NICKERSON,
Florence Villa Station, Florida.

ROUND THE WORLD
Exclusive, Exceptional Tours
TRANS-SIBERIAN PARTY IN MARCH
12 months' Tour leaving in August, $4750
7 months' Tour leaving in October, $2750
Various Routes Send for Itineraries.
COLLVER TOURS COMPANY
424 Bolyston Street, Boston, Mass.

EUROPE AND ORIENT
28th Season. Limited Parties. Exceptional advantages. Dr. and Mrs. Howard S. Paine, 148 Ridge St., Glens Falls, N. Y.

EUROPE Opportunity to join private party June 29 to **Naples.** Early application essential.
MRS. SHELTON, Winter Hill, Boston, Mass.

American Travel Club
Europe—Limited Parties. Exceptional Advantages. **Wilmington, Del.**

NAPLES TO LONDON - - $250
British Isles Tour - - - - - 205
Berlin—Vienna—Athens—Rome—London 450
S. H. LONGLEY, 314 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

FREE TOUR TO EUROPE Organizers of a party of 8 will be given a ticket to Europe absolutely free of charge. Write EDWIN JONES, **462 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.** Apply at once.

FREE TRIP to Europe or in America will be given at any time to an organizer of a party of eight. Address **BABCOCK'S TOURS, 1137 Dean St., Brooklyn**

Intelligent European Travel
Includes expert leadership and leisurely itineraries together with every comfort and expense.
The CHAUTAUQUA TOURS, Appleton, Wisconsin

Marsters "TRAVEL" Magazines FREE
No. 12 describes 100 attractive, inexpensive tours to **Florida,** the **South,** Cuba, Jamaica, Bermuda, Panama, etc. No. 13 devoted to **Foreign Tours** and contains itineraries of a series of high class excursions to Europe during Spring, Summer. Free on application to
MARSTERS TOURS
31 West 30th Street, New York

FOREIGN TRAVEL Miss WELDON, unlimited experience **Europe, Egypt,** chaperones young ladies abroad again this winter. Very highest references. Address 16 South Brighton Ave., Chelsea, N. J., or Murray Hill Hotel, N. Y.

TEN LIMITED, conducted parties to EUROPE in April, May, June, July. Everything First Class. "Old World Tourist Guide" Free.
DE POTTER TOURS, 32 Broadway, N.Y. (30th Year)

TRAVEL WITH
DUNNING
MEDITERRANEAN, EUROPE, NORTH CAPE, ALSO AROUND THE WORLD. Sail Winter, Spring, Summer, 1909. Send for booklet.
H. W. Dunning & Co., 102 Cong'l House, Boston, Mass.

Palestine and Egypt Ten weeks high class tour; about half usual prices; Cedric, February 20th.
GRISWOLD, 28A Shelter St., New Haven, Conn.

EUROPE—104 DAYS—$750
June 5 to September 16. Interesting Itinerary. Perfect Service. September in the British Isles.
Add. **Dr. M. M. Kugler, 7 E. Fourth St., Cincinnati**

"Travel Free from Care"
is realized in
Bartlett's Select Tours
our Brochure (free) tells how
532 Walnut Street Philadelphia

Robson's Old World Tours
Two vacancies only in March 4th party—Next one sailing July 8th Via Mediterranean. Exclusively first-class.
Itineraries upon request.
Mrs. E. A. ROBSON, 40 Bruce Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

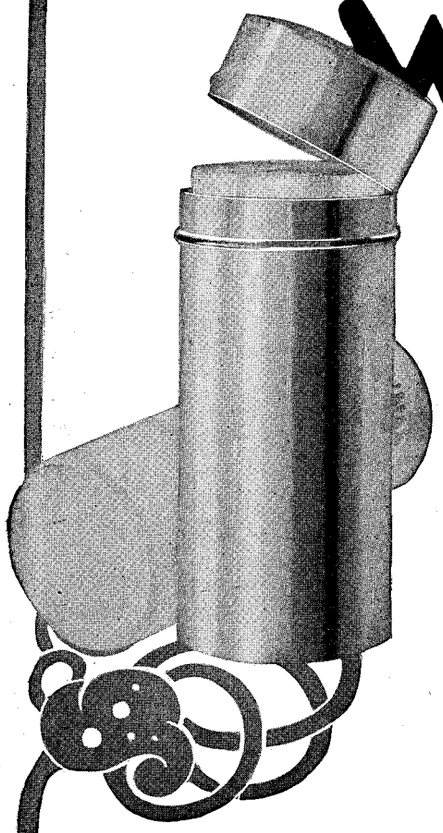
ROUND THE WORLD $1425
The Boston Travel Society
Old World Journeys
Remarkable Four Months' Tours; Magnificent Steamships; First Class throughout.
Berkeley Building, Boston, Mass.

Personally Escorted Tours to
EUROPE and NORWAY
DE LUXE POPULAR PENSION
Something new. Low rates. Membership limited. High Class. Booklet ready.
GILLESPIE-KINPORTS CO.,
New York: 1 Madison Avenue.
Philadelphia: 200 No. 15th Street.

EUROPE **"THE IDEAL WAY"** booklet is free. Modern Method at Moderate Rate
YOUNG'S
Ideal European Tours, Box 982D, Pittsburg, Pa.

EUROPEAN
SUMMER SCHOOL
Right travel is a laboratory study of civilization. Scholarly leadership is essential.
Europe is at once our playground and our classroom. A maximum of enjoyment and profit.
Send for Announcement
Bureau of University Travel, 19 Trinity Pl., Boston

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Williams' Shaving Stick

"The only kind that won't smart or dry on the face"

There are probably half a hundred different Shaving Sticks on the market, but not one of them possesses the same peculiar thick, creamlike, soothing, enduring lather that has distinguished Williams' Shaving Soap from all others for nearly three-quarters of a century. Williams' Shaving Sticks sent on receipt of price, 25c, if your druggist does not supply you. A sample stick (enough for 50 shaves) for 4c in stamps.

Williams' Talcum Powder

No one who has tried the new hinged cover box in which Williams' Talcum Powder is sold, will again be satisfied with the old style, unsatisfactory revolving top with its annoying features of sticking, sifting and waste of powder and loss of perfume. The top of this new can is perforated like other kinds, but the hinged cover closes the can making it practically airtight.

No one who has used Williams' Talcum Powder, Violet or Carnation, can fail to recognize that in fineness and smoothness, in its velvety softness and exquisitely dainty perfume, it is matchless.

A full size can of either Violet or Carnation sent on receipt of 25c if your dealer does not supply you.

Williams' Jersey Cream Toilet Soap

The instant response of Williams' Jersey Cream Soap to the friction of the hand, yielding an abundant, rich and creamlike lather, makes its use a constant delight. It costs very little to try this, (only 15 cents) and the chances are that after you have done this you will never be really satisfied with any other Toilet Soap.

SPECIAL OFFER

As an inducement to a thorough trial of Jersey Cream Soap we are (for a limited time) packing with every 4 cakes, without extra charge, a handsome nickeled, hinged cover soap box, for use when traveling, camping, in the gymnasium locker or at home. Nearly all druggists sell Jersey Cream Soap, but if your druggist fails to supply you send 60c in stamps and we will forward the 4 cakes of soap and soap box by return mail.

Address THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY, Department A, Glastonbury, Conn.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED